EVENING EDITION

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WORK PROGRESSING ON BIGGEST RAILWAY IN ANNALS OF ORIENT

People of All Races in South With Elephants' Help Clearing Forests

TO LINK RANGOON, BANGKOK

Line to Connect Continental Route of Fusan, Peking And Shanghai

Nichi Nichi

RANGOON, November 17.—Through the thick virgin forests along the Thai-Burmese border, a huge railway is being built to connect Rangoon and Bangkok. The railway is without parallel in its gigantic scale in the railway history of Asia.

To inspect the progress of the work, your reporter traveled through the areas around an undisclosed place which will become the terminus of the projected railway in Burma.

From Moulmein, located opposite to the Burmese capital over the Gulf of Martaban, runs a road through rubber plantations along the coast. The terminus of the projected railway is in a certain place which is too lonely for an important juncture, which will connect with the gigantic continental route that is due to stretch from Fusan, Peking and Shanghai.

Under the bright rays of the setting sun, this correspondent saw numerous laborers building a cream-colored road over the lime-stone ground. These workers include Indians, Chinese, Burmese, Thais and almost all races inhabiting the southern part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

It was said that the first batch of surveying engineers had already entered deep into the jungles toward the border. Even a short distance from the terminus, there are thickly-forested jungles hindering the advance of the laborers.

The native workers first cut away the trees with their daggers. Then huge working elephants fell the trees and bomboo shrubs. Hundreds of elephants which have been mobilized for this work are playing a vital part in the project.

For those vanguards of railway work, the supply of foodstuff is presenting a knotty problem. Foodstuff are usually transported in ox-carts over the road that has been built by elephants but as the road is bad, only small amounts of food and other supplies can be carried. Besides, the advance workers must fight against rainfall, hunger and various plagues.

To counter these menaces of nature, the authorities of the undertaking have organized a special corps for supplying water and for the prevention of diseases.

By witnessing the progress of the work which is being carried out with firm determination and with the advanced technique of Japan's railway construction, this reporter could visualize the brilliant days when passenger and freight trains would run through the Thai-Burmese border which is considered almost impassable.

CLASHES WITH POLICEMEN INCREASE ALL OVER INDIA

Students' Fury Against British Flares; Mass Fines Being Imposed

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 17.—The people of Ahmedabad staged an anti-British demonstration and stoned policemen yesterday. The policemen consequently fired on the people.

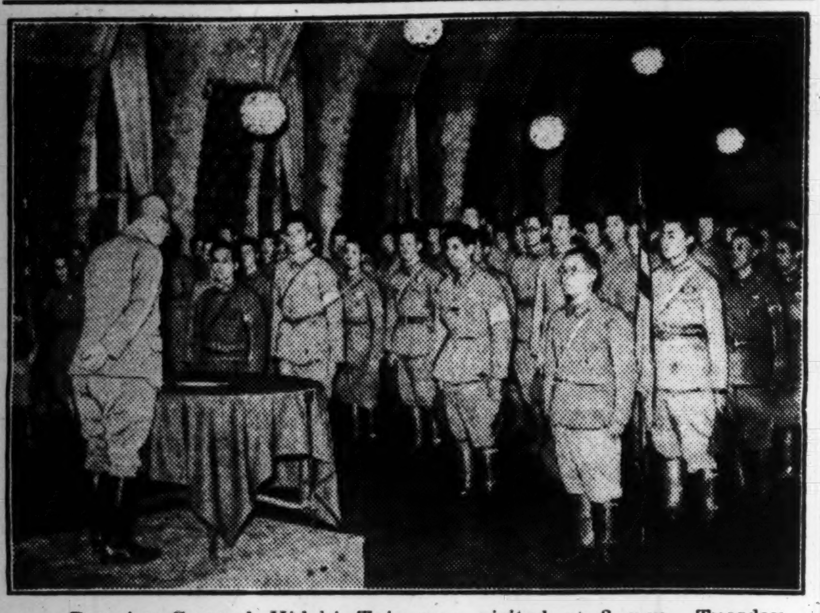
At Bombay, policemen arrested many Indians on the flimsy charge of joining anti-British demonstrations, and also arrested a large number of students who were on strike.

In United Provinces, the Government imposed a group fine of 600 rupees each on 229 villages yesterday.

At Allahabad and Fyzabad, large numbers of demonstrators including students attacked schools and set fire to books and furniture.

At Calcutta and Wardha, policemen searched many houses and also arrested Indians of all classes.

Students Visit Premier Tojo



Premier General Hideki Tojo was visited at 3 p.m., Tuesday, by 211 students of Tatung University, an institute established in Hsinking for the education of Manchoukuoan officials.

In the grand salon on the first floor of his official residence, Premier Tojo encouraged the visitors by declaring that the position of Manchoukuo is especially important at this juncture in Greater East Asia and the responsibility placed upon the leaders of that country is very heavy. He requested of the students to train themselves and do their utmost for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

The students included 130 Japanese, 77 Manchoukuoan and four Mongols. They had undergone a training at the Itazuma Barracks at the foot of Mt. Fuji for one week from November 1.

They left Tokyo at 10:35 p.m. the same day for Ise to pay homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise.

Photo shows Premier Tojo delivering a speech before the students.

HSINMIN MOVEMENT GAINS IN MOMENTUM

Chinese Campaign Aims at Spiritual, Material Development for Co-Prosperity

Domei

NANKING, November 17.—The Hsin-kuomin or New Citizen's Movement calling for the spiritual and material development of China in line with the ideals of Co-Prosperity and the common defense of East Asia has passed from the passive stage to one of positive and practical measures under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei.

It is recalled in this connection that the basic program drawn up by President Wang in November last year was approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Political Committee of the Kuomintang in December and put into practice beginning January this year.

The working program of the New Citizen's Movement was formulated on January 16 at the 10th session of the Central Publicity Board and was divided up into the following three stages:

1. To promote general understanding of the significance of the movement through regular publicity.
2. To give basic training in the principles underlying the New Citizen's Movement to persons selected from various institutions including schools and colleges, and at the same time to draw up a detailed program of the movement.
3. To mobilize the persons thus trained to put into popular practice various measures necessary for carrying out the movement.

The first stage, the period devoted to educating the people in the significance of the movement, was completed by June, 1942. The second stage, for the training of specially selected leaders, was commenced July 1.

In the meanwhile, to facilitate the execution of various measures, the Committee for the Promotion of the New Citizen's Movement was organized on June 2 under the chairmanship of President Wang Ching-wei.. Among the measures drawn up by the committee were:

1. The selection of 200 outstanding students from schools throughout the country to undergo one month's training in Youth and Boy Scout Corps.
2. The selection of 200 educators from schools and colleges throughout the country to be dispatched to various localities after three months' training for the organization of local groups and the training of their members.

As the first step in the actual carrying out of these measures, 60 students were given a one-month training course at Nanking commencing July 27. These students are now acting as leaders of the New Citizen's Movement in various colleges and universities. Similar measures are being put into practice in various localities by the branch organizations of the committee.

That the Chinese leaders are working in close contact with the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

SONEN-DAN LEADERS SEEK MORE ACTIVITY

Discuss Closer Cooperation With I.R.A.A.; Listen to Premier Tojo's Advice

An amplification of the duties of the Sonen-Dan and measures for closer cooperation between the Sonen-Dan and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were the main topics of discussion at a meeting yesterday of Sonen-Dan chiefs at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Domei reported.

Following the opening address by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the meeting immediately took up for discussion concrete measures for the Sonen-Dan's cooperation with the parent body in the latter's campaign for aiding soldiers and sailors of the Imperial Forces as well as industrial workers. Furthermore, deliberations were held on ways and means to collaborate with the Government's policy on the transportation of vital wartime materials and encouragement of national savings.

The conference also decided to give positive support toward stabilization of agrarian communities.

Meanwhile, Premier General Hideki Tojo invited 45 secretaries of local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and 43 chiefs of the Sonen-Dan who attended the conference to a tea party at the Premier's official residence at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Premier Tojo, addressing the members, urged them to act as leaders in their communities for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

AXIS SUBMARINES DESTROY SHIPPING OFF SOUTH AFRICA

Domei

ROME, November 17.—Axis submarines have recently been active in Southern African waters and are sinking Allied ships everywhere. Because of this activity of Axis submarines in these waters, the shipping along the coast of the Union of South Africa is now practically suspended and the supply of materials has become difficult, it is reported.

In view of this situation, the Government of the Union of South Africa yesterday announced a great reduction in gasoline distribution.

Enemy Ships Sunk Soar

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 16.—British and American ships sunk since the beginning of November up to the present are estimated to reach 700,000 tons and it is now observed that the total for the month will be the highest monthly record since the beginning of the war. The total destruction of enemy ships during November last year was 232,000 tons.

THOUGHT WARFARE TO COMBAT CHIANG STRESSED BY WANG

Nanking Head Reveals War Policy of New China to Press In Hankow

CLARIFIES SINO-JAPAN TIES

State Should Cooperate With Other Nations of Sphere, He Declares

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HANKOW, November 17.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China at Nanking, now on a visit here, stressed the importance of fighting the Chungking regime through thought warfare in his press interview today at the Asia Development Club. He also hoped that New China will be awakened to the necessity of basing her national policy from the viewpoint of cooperating with the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mr. Wang's words spoken in answer to questions posed by newspapermen run in substance as follows:

Q: What are the concrete plans of the National Government in regard to the War of Greater East Asia?

A: Our Government, on the outbreak of the War, exhorted the people to share with Japan both the pleasures and hardships involved therein. This has not been fully realized as yet, because our national strength has not reached the stage whereby this principle can be realized to any remarkable degree.

Stresses Cooperation

To begin with, I intend to realize gradually our cooperation with Japan, by the three following important items:

The first is the moral training of the Chinese populace to enable them to have a perfect understanding of their position in the New Asia, and incidentally have them realize the true value of Japan's help which is indispensable for the survival of China. This, I am sure, will inevitably lead to the love of our people for Japan and the Japanese.

The second is that the Chinese must know that they are fighting in the War of Greater Etst Asia with Japan on the foremost line and China at the rear. The Chinese public, after being awakened to this fact, will naturally be urged with a spontaneous desire to assist Japan as much as possible at the home front so that Japan can engage in actual fighting with no worry about affairs behind the firing line.

The third is that we must do our utmost to pull up our industrial productivity. This is very important for the growth of this Government inasmuch as the peace and order within the boundary of the State largely depends on this.

Q: What is the present attitude of your Government toward Chungking?

A: I am of the opinion at present that we must fight it out with Chungking through thought warfare. Chungking should be made to realize the importance of a consolidated front among the Asiatic countries.

Q: Please tell us something about your measure for the welfare of the people, of the New Citizens' Movement and the local clearance campaign?

To Enhance Productivity

A: The best method to realize the welfare of the people is to increase the industrial productivity of the nation on the basis of the security of national life. This is the first problem to be tackled. We are seriously interested in our New Citizens' Movement which has been properly materialized with the support of Japan. Our Minister of Publicity, Lin Pai-sheng, recently visited Japan with the object of soliciting Japan's help in this movement.

Through the New Citizens' Movement, we hope to spread the idea among our nation that the country's economic system should be changed from an individualistic one to totalitarian, and that the national policy should be based on the necessity of grouped countries instead of from the viewpoint of the single standing of one nation.

The local clearance campaign is now in full swing in the neighborhood of Kiangsu Province. Through this campaign we are driving out the resisting elements in the pacified areas.

TROOPS MOBILIZED IN SPAIN TO ASSURE NEUTRALITY STAND

Soldiers Made Reserves in 1940 Already Mustered, Say Madrid Reports

OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVEN

Government Declares Order Due To Allied Invasion of French Territory

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—The Spanish Government mobilized a certain portion of its army today for the purpose of defending its neutrality, and already the troops which were made reserves in 1940 were mobilized, it is reported from Madrid. With the issuance of the mobilization order, reserves of various years are being mobilized and distributed to different parts of the country.

Mobilization Decided

Domei

MADRID, November 17.—An important Cabinet conference was called today by Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco, following an urgent Cabinet meeting held yesterday evening, with the result that the Spanish Government decided to promulgate the mobilization order in view of the strained international situation, for the purpose of defending Spain's neutrality.

Regarding the object of the mobilization of troops, the Spanish Government made the following announcement;

"The promulgation of the mobilization order is decided to be issued to make the Spanish people realize the safety of their nation, in connection with the strained international situation caused by the invasion into French territory by the anti-Axis forces.

"It is also to show the people that under whatever circumstances the Spanish Government is fully determined to maintain its own policy.

"The Government is also intending to declare that with the promulgation of the mobilization order no foreign troops would be permitted to enter into the Spanish territory."

CHINA SENDING 5 DELEGATES

Nanking Industrialists Coming Here For Economic Meeting

Domei

NANKING, November 17.—The National Government has decided to send a five-man delegation to the Fourth East Asiatic Economic Round-Table Conference to be held in Tokyo for three days from November 26, it was disclosed here today.

The representatives of the National Government are Wang Yin-tan, Director of the Directorate-General of Industries of the North China Political Affairs Council, Li Tsu-yu, Vice-Minister of Economics of the National Government, Liu Ju-hsiang, Chief of the Bond Section of the Finance Ministry of the National Government, Pi Tso-hsuan, of the National Economic Council, and Shao Hung-chu, Director of the Issue Bureau of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

HIGHWAY COUNCIL PLANNED

Engineers to Study Road Construction for East Asia

Preparations are under way by the Japan Highway Society for the creation of a Greater East Asia Highway Engineering Council for making an exhaustive study of road construction within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was revealed by Domei.

The proposed Council, which will be organized by representatives of leading private and governmental highway construction organizations in East Asia, will serve as the sponsoring body for the Greater East Asia Highway Conference, which is held every year, the first parley having been held in Tokyo in May this year.

To Visit Washington

The Presidents of Argentina and Ecuador would leave for Washington on November 1?, a Quito dispatch of the United Press reported on the same day, it was revealed today.

Axis Forces' Advance Into France Clarified by Reich Foreign Office

Wilhelmstrasse Declares It Is Provisional Step Warranted by Allied Invasion—Expects French Government Will Issue Statement Soon

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The Axis advance into unoccupied France is a provisional step necessitated by an unusual development of the international situation, and the Axis Powers, especially Germany, are vitally interested in the situation on the Eastern Front, it was announced today by the German Foreign Ministry.

The announcement supposed to have been made with the chief aim of anticipating an important statement expected soon from the French Government runs in substance as follows:

"The French Government is reported to be arranging to make an important announcement soon. The expected statement will not be limited in its contents to those internal matters as the dismissal of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the French Land, Sea and Air Forces and the expected joining of some nationalist elements in the Petain Government. It will most probably mention something about the French measure against the invasion of the Allied troops into the territories of France.

"As already announced by our High Command, the German and Italian forces in Tunisia are very active in the operation to oust the invaders from that country. This operation, after all, is the outcome of an unusual development of the international situation and consequently is of a temporary nature.

"To Germany and the other Axis nations in Europe, their first concern is the Eastern Front. The importance of the Eastern Front will not suffer any change under all possible developments in the African front."

DECOUX DETERMINES TO SUPPORT PETAIN

F.I.C. Governor to Punish Any-one Opposing or Criticizing His Attitude

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HANOI, November 17.—The report that Admiral Jean Francois Darlan was appointed the head of the puppet French Government established by the United States and Britain made the people of French Indo-China clearly recognize the condition in their home country and in this connection, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China and other authorities have expressed their determination to support Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, by taking a firm attitude of severely punishing any one who might oppose or criticize this attitude.

Governor-General Decoux has been in close touch with Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and they met in a conference at 5 p.m. today.

Realizing the effect upon the general public of Admiral Darlan's action of betraying France because he formerly occupied such an important position as the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, navy and air forces, Governor-General Decoux announced this afternoon that he would support the Petain Government absolutely, quoting Marshal Petain's declaration made to the entire French people.

Urged to Back Petain

Domei

PARIS, November 17.—To the 10,000 audience who gathered at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the French Ministry of Information yesterday, Ambassador-at-Large Count Fernand de Brinon, liaison officer with the Reich authorities at Paris, urged the necessity of supporting the Petain Government.

"You, who, have assembled here are showing your loyalty to Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, he said. "France has now reached a stage of resolving to fight Bolshevism and carry out a national revolution. Marshal Petain has already decided France's basic policy. All the people of France should follow him and must endeavor to unite firmly together to maintain their position as the greatest people of France."

Want to Study in Japan

Domei

HONGKONG, November 17.—In view of the fact that more and more Chinese youth in Hongkong are wishing to go to Japan to study, the Government-General here with the permission of the central authorities, has decided to receive applications submitted by those who wish to enter middle schools and universities in Japan.

Japanese Safe at Tangiers

Japanese residents at Casablanca inclusive of the staff members of the Japanese Consulate are all safe at Tangiers, according to the telegram dispatched by Consul Hiroshi Takawa last Saturday, it was revealed today.

REICH MAKES GAINS IN TUAPSE FIGHTING

German Forces Thrust Deep Into Soviet Positions to Take Many Points

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The German High Command today announced the latest war situation as follows:

In the Tuapse and the neighboring mountainous sectors on the Eastern Front, the German forces thrust deep into the enemy positions. In the fierce battles that followed many enemy positions fell into the hands of the attackers.

A Soviet tank unit in the lead of the Red army forces made a counter-attack in the Terek sector, which however, was repulsed by the Reich forces.

The Luftwaffe, operating over the Caspian Sea, sank one Soviet tanker, and dealt serious damage to two others. A series of attacks has been made by the Luftwaffe against the Soviet transport line on the eastern banks of the Volga River.

To the east of Lake Ilmen, a localized battle was fought, while in the Volkov area a Soviet counter-offensive fell back before fierce German gunfire.

Snow Mars Action

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—No active operation is seen in the Eastern Front these few days because of the heavy snowfalls, and fighting is only taking place in the Caucasian mountain regions. The German air units have limited their activity to the eastern Volga region and are bombing the Soviet supply routes in the rear.

German air units raided the Soviet supply routes in the eastern Volga area yesterday despite the extremely cold weather, and bombed enemy supply units, thus causing confusion in the Soviet supply route to Stalingrad.

In the Caucasian front, the Soviet forces have suddenly commenced action and in the south of Nalichik, strong Soviet units made counter-attacks, but German forces repulsed them after severe fighting. At Tuapse on the Black Sea, the Soviet attempt to counter-attack was smashed.

In the remaining section of the northern industrial district of Stalingrad, fighting is still continued. The Red Star reported that the Soviet forces opened an attack on the northern industrial section which was occupied by German troops on November 4.

Battle Off Holland Coast

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—A German patrol boat encountered an enemy high-speed boat last Saturday off the Netherlands coast and a fierce battle ensued, the German High Command announced today.

U.S. Commanders Killed

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—The United States Navy Department announced today that in the night Battle off the Solomons, Rear Admiral Scott, captain of a United States battleship, and Captain Young of the cruiser, San Francisco, were killed in action.

AXIS FORCES OCCUPY BIZERTA IN TUNISIA; ALLIED WARSHIPS HIT

U-Boats Inflict Heavy Damage To Enemy Fleet in Mediterranean Fight

LONDON IS PESSIMISTIC

Big Naval Battle Raging in Waters Between Sicily and North Africa

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—Axis forces occupied the port of Bizerta, an important point in Tunisia, according to a report received here from the front.

Fierce Naval Battle Raging

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 17.—The sea battle in the waters between Sicily and Africa has been again raging fiercely since this morning with the arrival of the Axis and Allied air forces.

A report reaching the London Daily Express says that as a large unit of German submarines has been speedily concentrated in the Mediterranean, the Allied fleets had suffered considerable damages. Thus, it has been admitted by the British camp the outcome of the Mediterranean sea battle is becoming serious for the Allies.

Big Allied Ship Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The Axis and Allied forces are still engaged in a close battle in the Cyrenaica sector, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that a German submarine attacked an enemy convoy at an undisclosed point off French North Africa, sinking an enemy transport of the 12,000-ton class.

Meanwhile, the Axis air forces staged fierce bombings on the Allied forces operating to the east of Bone and in the war sector on the southern border of Tunisia, inflicting serious damages to the enemy troops.

Bizerta Naval Fight On

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—The battle now being fought around the Bizerta naval port in Tunisia for the occupation of Tunisia by the Axis and Allied forces has become particularly fierce since this morning, and the battle zone has been further expanded southward, there being staged fierce fighting in Tunis and its southern districts.

Meanwhile, the sea battle in the waters between Sicily and North Africa that started yesterday morning is still being severely fought with the arrival of the air forces of both opposing armies, which are desperately fighting for the control of the sea and air of this section.

Allied Land Units Attacked

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—According to a dispatch from the front, the main strength of the Allied forces operating in French North Africa reached the Algeria-Tunisia border on Monday together with the parachute corps that had been landed in Philippeville and Bone.

The invading troops were attacked by the Axis mechanized forces that had been awaiting the enemy along the border line and a fierce tank battle is reported to be raging. The Allied troops are said to be fighting very hard as the German dive-bomber squadrons are concentrating their missles upon the enemy.

In the meantime, a B.B.C. broadcast reports that the vanguard of the Allied forces has already reached Bizerta, while another report has made a propaganda information that the Allied forces are engaging a fierce battle with the Axis army in the area near the Mejerda River located between Bizerta and Tunis.

In an official war communique issued today, however, Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Africa, reluctantly corrected the above report by saying that the information relative to the engagement near Bizerta is premature.

Wounded Arriving at Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—According to a Vichy broadcast, an Allied transport squadron convoyed by battleships and cruisers has arrived

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JAPANESE LANGUAGE POPULAR IN SHANGHAI

Many Schools Crop Up in City As Foreigners Seriously Take Up Study

The study of the Japanese language is Shanghai's newest popular fad and everybody's doing it, according the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Not even the Lambeth Walk in the old pre-war days, had such a grip on the city. "Konichi-wa!" you greet your friend blithely in the street. "Arigato", he answers. "Er. . . dozo . . . er . . . how in the world do you say "Thank you, I'm well?"

And it's being studied in earnest, by people of all nationalities in a city that is still one of the most polyglot in the world. Many started to learn it soon after December 8, and today can carry off a conversation and order in a Japanese restaurant with verve and plenty of savoir-faire.

Formerly there were very few foreigners in Shanghai who spoke Japanese, and those were usually arrivals from Japan or Manchoukuo. Most conversant with the language were young Russian girls from Harbin who had studied it in school and could reel off a whole Gettysburg Address without stumbling once over a "wa," a "ni" or a "no."

The Obvious Source

The quaintest Japanese was spoken by foreign newspapermen who had spent a month or so in Tokyo and had no conception of the subtle degrees of politeness that the language has.

Today the study of Japanese in Shanghai is on quite a different basis. Classes have been formed all over the city, and one language-school has more pupils than it can handle: it has had to hire a room in a foreign primary school to accommodate the overflow. To visit that class and see some amply-proportioned taipan squeezed into a school-desk designed for a 12-year-old is better than going to a Bud Abbot-Lou Costello movie.

As a matter of fact, you may see some such taipan in the movies soon, since the China Film Company, alive to the news-value of a language spreading like wildfire, intends recording it in a newsreel, or has already.

Classes have been formed for the employees of most big firms in the city . . . the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company being one, for instance . . . by the Settlement and French Concession municipalities and police bodies, by the Customs. . .

International Gathering

Shanghai may be the most international city east of Suez; the most international thing in it today is a Japanese language class. The language academy referred to above recently held a garden party of pupils and guests, and the nationalities represented could not be counted on the fingers of both hands. The pupils made speeches in Japanese through a loudspeaker; one class sang a Japanese song in chorus, and a young man who fancied himself a Bing Crosby gave a solo: "Ama-no fure, fure," which has been roughly translated as "Rain Blues" and is today one of the most popular songs in Shanghai's night-clubs.

Some figures may illustrate the phenomenal growth in the interest toward the Japanese language in Shanghai today. Taking the Ishida Language Academy, one of the city's principal Japanese language schools attended by foreigners, I. Ishida reports that he started his venture in February, 1942, two months after the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

Rapid Expansion

Mr. Ishida got himself a classroom, flung up a sign outside and put an advertisement in the papers. Pupils started coming in, slowly at first, then faster, and by the end of the month the class was 50 strong—rather too strong for one class, he thought.

So he decided to expand, and two classes were formed. But that, he found out, was only the beginning. Today he has eight classes, attended by 200. Three hundred students have already graduated and speak the Japanese language. He has had to employ two additional teachers, and these have their work cut out for them. An international note is supplied by the fact that the Academy's students comprise 32 nationalities.

The study of a language brings with it many attendant interests and is the best, in fact an indispensable, requisite if you wish to understand another nation. Ability to converse with a Japanese friend in his own language, however simple those conversations may be, is in the long run better than reading reams of articles striving to explain that nation's traditions and what, for a better word, may be expressed as soul. It is hard to understand the soul of a nation until you begin to feel it through its language.

Best Emissaries

Language opens to you the nation's literature: its books; and after all, writers are the most eloquent and truest goodwill emissaries any nation has. The Japanese have in the past 70 or so years translated the cream of classical and modern western literature into Japanese, and if you talk about John Steinbeck or Tchekov with an educated Japanese he knows what you mean. But the western world has, sadly enough, not bothered to translate Japanese literature, ancient or modern, into its languages. The same, of course, applies in almost equal degree to Chinese writings, yet both countries could offer much in the way of literature to the west in exchange. One foreign newspaperman in Shanghai was so enchanted with a short story by a modern Japanese writer translated to him verbally by a Japanese friend that he intends to go seriously into the work of translating Japanese works into English—with the help of that friend—as soon as he feels he has progressed far enough in his studies.

Shanghai's first primary examination in the Japanese language came with the showing of "Warm Currents," that subtle and altogether mature picture that won a prize at an international film exhibition in Rome. Shanghailanders came to see how much of the script they could understand, and while most of them couldn't catch much more than a familiar word or phrase here or there it gave a goal to aim at. Furthermore, it was an eye-opener regarding the high artistic standard achieved by movie-makers in Japan.

Previously a foreigner at a Japanese picture in Shanghai would be an unheard-of phenomenon, and it would in all probability mean that he was soused and had got into the wrong theater. Today it means something quite different. Isn't this an important ingredient in any prescription after the war ends: you learn my language, read my books, see my movies and I will learn, read and see yours?

Quadruplets Are Born In Java; Both Mother And Babies Doing Well

Domei

SURABAYA, November 17.—Javanese quadruplets, two girls and two boys, were born in the village of Longott, located about 150 kilometers southeast of Surabaya, on October 19, it was learned here today. The mother, Mrs. Bou Caspan, and all four babies are doing well and are the pride and joy of the entire village. Although Java is noted from olden times for its many babies, quadruplets are very rare.

Tanimoto's Remains Here

The remains of the late Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, former Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, in whose honor a naval funeral was held on Sunday at the Saseho Naval Station, will reach Tokyo at 3:25 p.m. today.

Mrs. Arsene Henry on Trip

Mrs. Arsene Henry has left Tokyo for a week's rest in Kawana and she will not be here next Friday. She will resume her at-homes on November 27.

U.S. ROAD TO ALASKA OPENED TO TRAFFIC

Ceremonies Marking Completion of New Highway Performed at Canadian Frontier

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, November 16.—Completed by U.S. army engineers, the much speeded Alaska Highway, connecting the United States with Alaska via which the United States declares it will carry out an offensive against Japan, was yesterday officially opened to traffic. Trucks already started carrying supplies to the American army in Alaska during the week of October 29, according to a statement made by American Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The ceremonies opening the new highway, which still consists of many nearly unpassable stretches, were performed at a point on the Alaska-Canada frontier. According to a statement made by Stimson, the highway was completed in six months with 10,000 army men and 20,000 civilians comprising seven regiments of engineers taking part in the undertaking. The average speed of construction was eight miles a day. "This winter several thousand trucks will transport munitions to Alaska. We are now planning to have them carry raw materials on return trips," declared Stimson.

A Reuters correspondent, basing tremendous optimism on the completion of the highway, declared, "The Alaska Highway will become the strategic crossroads of the world in the future."

Although the highway has officially been declared to have been completed, an American Senator by the name of Chandler, returning recently from a trip of inspection, declared that actual completion would be around December 1. Observers point out that complete surfacing of the highway will still take some time.

Not Yet Real Highway

Other reports from America state that the highway will not be able to be called a real highway for some time and that it is at present only two rows of water soaked and muddy paths.

The cost of the Alaska Highway is unofficially estimated to have been 50,000,000 dollars. The building of the highway was undertaken in two parts: the first starting from Dawson Creek, the origin of the main highway in British Columbia, Canada, and the second at White Horse, in Yukon, the starting point of the narrow guage railway which runs parallel to the coast at a distance of 176 kilometers. The northern half of the highway was under the direction of Brigadier General William Hodge, who supervised the work from White Horse, and the southern half was directed by a Colonel O'Conner.

Thus, the 2,500 kilometers long and 24 feet wide road extends northward from Dawson Creek. However, the main branch of the highway joins with a railway at a point 792 kilometers north of Edmonton in Alberta, Canada, and runs northward to Fairbanks in Alaska, where it again connects with rail, with the central Alaska railway. This railroad joins Anchorage and Fairbanks.

The highway originating at Dawson Creek and running through the lower ranges of the Rockies and thence to White Horse is planned to supply air bases situated along the Pacific coast.

Far From Coast

One special characteristic of the Alaska Highway lies in its distance from the coast. When the highway was first debated in Congress there were many who advocated its construction along the coast. The army, however, violently opposed the scheme. As a result the highway is far inland, its southern extremity lying 1,280 kilometers east of the Rockies.

However, a highway along the coast is a possibility, in view of the fact that a supply railway parallel to the Rockies has been proposed. Realization of such a project is still far away, for actual steps are yet to be taken.

Son of British Minister In Cabinet to Deliver Broadcast from Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The Berlin Broadcasting Station announced this evening in its English broadcasting to England that on the evening of November 19 and 20, a son of a certain British Cabinet Minister will make a special broadcast from Berlin to England. Concerning the son of the British Cabinet Minister in question, it is only mentioned that his name begins with A, but nothing is known about his identity.

Hsinmin Movement Gains in Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

nese leaders can be seen in the fact that the above-mentioned Promotion Committee extended an invitation to Sakutaro Asahina, Vice-President of the Dai-Nippon Youth Association, to come to China to assist in the formulation of practical measures. The dispatching of Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, to Japan, to study the youth movement in Japan is another instance of the close collaboration of the Chinese and Japanese leaders in the Hsin Kuomin Movement.

The valuable experience and information obtained by Mr. Lin during his visit to Japan is expected by observers here to give further impetus to the movement.

Financier Passes Away

Yoshishige Nishikawa, director of the Shiga Bank, Ohmi Sail Cloth Company and the Ohmi Mosquito Net Company, died of acute pneumonia at 12 a.m., Tuesday, at the Kyoto Prefectural Hospital. The late Mr. Nishikawa was a member of the House of Peers and held important posts in the financial circles in Kyoto. The funeral service will take place on November 20 at Hachiman, Shiga Prefecture, the native place of the deceased.

Relieved of Consular Post

Eki Sone, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking and concurrently Japanese Consul at Shanghai, has been relieved of his Shanghai post, it was officially announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Tuesday, reports Domei.

Three Songs for Boys, Girls and Juveniles Of Youth Corps Chosen From Competition

Three songs for boy, girl and juvenile members respectively of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, which boasts the membership of 15,000,000, have been selected from among 1,120 songs forwarded by the members, reports the Asahi.

The prize-winners are Fumio Okuda, 23, of the Youth Corps of Fushimi-mura in Ikoma-gun, Nara Prefecture, Miss Sue Tsuji, 23, of the Girl's Youth Corps of Gokanosho-mura in Kanzaki-gun, Shiga Prefecture, and Shin Miyazaki, a 11-year old boy, of the Boy Scout Corps of Umezono-cho in Sakaide, Kagawa Prefecture.

The three honored members will be accorded commendations and national bonds as prizes.

Mototaka Nagatani, a member of the Nippon Musical Culture Association, will compose airs to the song for the young men and Suguru Sasaki, director of the same association, will write music to the songs for girls and juvenile members.

Imperial Navy Ever Ready for Action

The photo shows fighting craft of the Imperial Navy at an undisclosed base in the South Pacific, all set to sally forth against the enemy.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

BODY DUE IN JEHOL FOR CULTURE WORK

New Agency Will Rehabilitate Ancient Palace and Lama Temples, Reprint Sutras

Domei

JEHOL CITY, Manchoukuo, November 17.—An Eastern Culture Promotion Association will shortly be inaugurated here for the purpose of rehabilitating the ancient Imperial Detached Palace and Lama temples and of reprinting the old Buddhist sutras of national treasure merit which are preserved here, it was learned today.

The plan was formulated at the suggestion of Tokan Tada, lecturer at the Imperial University at Sendai, who on October 30, lectured at the local Koajuku (Asia Development School), on the Buddhist sutras in the treasury of the Detached Imperial Palace here.

The treasured sutras, in the Manchu, Mongolian and Tibetan tongues, were printed by order of the Emperor Chien Lung of the Manchu Dynasty who reigned 1736-1795. They are the only existing complete copies in East Asia, all others having been destroyed or transferred to France and elsewhere.

The Jehol Detached Palace and Lama temples were built by the Emperors Kang Hsi (1662-1721) and Yung Cheng (1723-1735) of the Manchu Dynasty, respectively, both embodying the cream of Chinese architecture of that period and housing many valuable art objects.

Axis Forces Occupy Bizerta in Tunisia; Allied Warships Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

at the Port of Gibraltar and a naval unit left the port toward east.

In the meantime, a Stefani dispatch reports that Allied transports carrying a large number of wounded soldiers have been reaching Gibraltar in succession and also Allied warships which have been severely damaged by the Axis naval and air forces in the sea areas along the Mediterranean coasts are continuously entering the harbor for refuge.

In order to hide the serious losses suffered by the Allies, the report adds, the landing of the wounded soldiers is being effected only at night.

Rommel in Tripoli

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 16.—Reich Field Marshal Erwin Rommel who had been most bravely repulsing the Allied attack in the Egyptian front reached Tripoli, Libya, and he is believed to be directing the defense of Tunisia, it is reported from Berlin.

Every preparation is said to have been already made to fortify that district and also to smash the British Eighth Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery.

The Axis forces under the command of Field Marshal Rommel at Tripoli are further augmented by the arrival of fresh units, and sufficient arms and munitions have been brought over to stand any counter-attacks, it is also reported.

Allies Now Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—While some localized fights are already reported between the Axis and Allied troops in Tunisia, reports from London as to the prospects of the Allies on the same front have remarkably lost their former tone of optimism.

This change of tone is believed due to the fact that the Axis forces which landed at Tunisia were far better equipped than the Allied troops. Furthermore the Axis forces are in a good position as regards their means of obtaining foodstuffs, while the prospects of the Allies in this respect are very poor.

According to an announcement by the Algiers Broadcasting Station on Monday, the numerical strength of the German forces which entered Tunis by transports was far superior to that of the Allied troops in the same country.

Some reports alleged that a large Allied convoy was heading for a certain port in Algeria. If these reports are true, the Allies in Tunisia should not lay too much hope on the coming reinforcements because the convoy carrying them has to undergo severe raids from Axis planes in the Western Mediterranean area, before reaching its destination.

A British officer who participated in the landing campaign in North Africa is reported to have said: "The Axis forces in Tunisia are powerful and, therefore, should be taken into consideration so as not to spoil our operations in that area." The new developments in the situation in Tunisia will greatly influence the future turn of the European War, according to the opinion of competent observers here.

Press Comments

Wednesday, November 18

ASAHI—The Way to Make Control Associations Work; Improvements in Information Machinery

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Nature of Second Front in North Africa

The Way to Make Control Associations Work

ASAHI—There is no doubt that our wartime economy can only be operated on the formula of planned economy. In order that planned economy may be enforced smoothly, the technical knowledge and initiative of industrialists and businessmen must be mobilized to remedy the defects of so-called bureaucratic controls. Both the Government and people recognize this point.

Under the exigencies of war it has become imperative for economic controls to be established, so as to develop the productive capacity of the nation to the full. Thus the strengthening of the existing key industrial control associations has become a matter of vital importance. The Cabinet decision to delegate certain governmental powers to these associations for that purpose fills the precise need of the times. The Government action is one to be rejoiced over.

To confer administrative rights to the associations, however, will merely mean the first step toward their building up. Their control strength will be greatly increased by acquiring power for control and guidance in respect of production, distribution of the means of production and products and adjustment of enterprises. They will also, no doubt, be able to influence the various enterprises not belonging to the associations. These things alone, however, would not serve the aim of making them the pivotal machinery for the operation of planned economy.

In order that the knowledge and experience of businessmen should be utilized to the full and the given materials and labor properly distributed to secure the maximum of efficiency, such additional powers as the authority to conduct inspections in offices, plants and shops for knowing the actual state of the member enterprises, authority to give orders regarding the allocations of materials, labor and capital, mergers of member companies, suspension of business or closure of the same and authority to appoint or dismiss the managing officers of the member companies should be given the control associations. It is also necessary for the associations to participate in the economic planning of the Government.

The tasks of the control associations, however, are not such as to be accomplished at once but gradually. Consequently, more and stronger powers should be delegated to them as they grow themselves stronger and purer. We need not, therefore, feel disappointed over the comparative smallness of the extent of powers given the control bodies.

Improvement in Information Machinery

ASAHI—The Cabinet has decided on adjustments in the machinery of press and information. The whole news-gathering and disseminating machinery is functioning now at full speed. Not only information on actual warfare, but also the entire fields of thought, politics and economy are being covered in the all-embracing network of the press. News-reporting is the vanguard of this campaign while public opinion is its planning department. In these days of total war, the machinery of information must be said to be an integral part of warfare.

It is all to the good that the Government lay down the general rules of supervision and encouragement for the guidance of the press. It is equally important that the war situation the world over should be reported without delay so as to contribute to the permanent unity and preparedness of the people. It is incumbent on the authorities to encourage the press to exert more efforts for the detection of the world situation.

It is more than cooperation with the Government that is required of the press. It should be one with the Government in exercising its functions to the full.

Nature of Second Front in North Africa

TOKYO SHIMBUN—While President Roosevelt boasts that the lawless invasion by the Anglo-American Allies of French territory in North Africa constitutes the formation of the long-pending second front, Prime Minister Churchill is currying favor with the United States by such sycophantic utterances as that he is a most lively and enthusiastic aide-de-camp of Roosevelt. Both are equally comic.

When Premier Stalin, confronted with the danger of Stalingrad's fall, urgently and frequently demanded the immediate formation of a second front, the United States and Britain did nothing but find excuses and finally were put to shame before the whole world by a bombshell statement from exasperated Premier Stalin.

No one is likely to take seriously the avowal of the United States and Britain at this stage that the invasion of North Africa constitutes the keeping of their promise of forming a second front. It is too obvious, whatever camouflage they may adopt to adorn and edify their sheer banditry, that their lawless North African aggression is nothing more or less than the paving of their way for the realization of their imperialistic aims.

The United States and Britain will have anything to do with the Soviet Union, not to speak of aiding it, so long as the Soviets continue to sacrifice themselves for their sake in fighting a Germany determined to establish a new order by smashing the Anglo-American world order. However, the fact is that they fear the world bolshevization policy of the Soviet Union much more than they fear National Socialism.

Since such is the principle prompting Anglo-American actions, the formation of a second front is of secondary importance to them compared with their anxiety to bring about the downfall not only of Germany but also of the Soviet Union. Nothing would suit them more should Germany and the Soviet Union destroy each other.

It cannot be, however, that realistic Premier Stalin is not aware of such a sentiment on the part of his allies. In fact, in his Revolution Day speech, he clearly raised this point and said that the much-vaunted second front would be formed for the sake of the United States and Britain themselves rather than for the relief of the Soviet Union. Tass, in its November 14 report, gives as Premier Stalin's opinion the view that the North African invasion of the Anglo-American forces is merely a prerequisite to the formation of a second front, thus implicitly disavowing any gratitude for the action, however Roosevelt or Churchill may try to patronize him. A similar feeling can be gauged from the speech of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov at the grand Soviet-American friendship meeting held in New York.

Thus the conflict of views among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain has not in the least been settled by the invasion of North Africa. Just as Premier Stalin has so aptly said, the Anglo-American campaign now being conducted is not a campaign to aid the Soviet Union but to rob and plunder in their true imperialistic tradition in the name of aid to the Soviets.

So long as they persist in their banditry to reap ill-begotten profits from the World War, the conflict within the Anglo-Soviet-American camp is not likely to be liquidated. Indeed, because of this unseemly conflict they will forfeit the confidence of whatever sympathizers left in the world and so inevitably bring about their own destruction. The Axis forces, joined by the ties of mutual trust and confidence, in launching concerted offensives, will see to it.

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To Honor Admiral Suzuki

In order to celebrate the 77th birthday of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-Chairman of the Privy Council, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, a member of the Privy Council, and Shoichiro Yoshiue, former Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, who all hail from Chiba Prefecture, a joint congratulatory meeting will be held at 11 a.m on November 27 at the Seiyoken Restaurant in Ueno under the sponsorship of 300 notables who hail from the same prefecture.

Argentine War Head Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 17.—General Juan N. Tonazzi, Argentine War Minister, submitted his resignation to President Ramon S. Castillo today. It is rumored that General Pedro Ladires will be his successor.

Kansai Notes

In commemoration of the 53rd anniversary of the founding of Kwansei Gakuin, the student body of the institution held a field day and exposition on Monday, November 16, on the school grounds and buildings in Nishinomiya.

Hundreds of visitors comprising families and friends of the students thronged to see the Kwansei Gakuin athletes in action in exhibition games and competitive sports and to scrutinize the various exhibits displayed in the small-scale exposition from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. when the events were brought to a close.

On the athletic grounds, rugby, soccer and baseball games were staged, while in the gymnasiums, the students showed their prowess in boxing, basketball, "sumo," "judo" and other indoor sports.

The exposition was composed of exhibits centered on such themes as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, art and photography, religion, mountaineering and skiing, etc. One of the most interesting sections was one on the Axis Powers in which the students attempted to familiarize the visitors with the life in Germany and Italy.

In the auditorium, the music department gave a concert, in which program the glee club, orchestra, mandolin band and others gave pleasing renditions.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 16: Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kurabayashi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morimura, Mrs. T. Nakamasu, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nagase, Mr. T. Shidachi, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. T. Tahashi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tahara and Mr. H. Tischer.

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PROGRAM FIXED FOR BIG DRIVES ON DECEMBER 8

Nationwide Movement to Bolster Nation's Strength Being Mapped Out

SIX-POINT CAMPAIGN

Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Other Bodies To Participate

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided to observe the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on December 8, by sponsoring a movement to have the 100,000,000 people of the nation take a keener interest in perfecting the structure necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

Details of the plan for the movement were worked out at a meeting between the leaders of the rule aid body and representatives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League, an organization affiliated with the association, which will be responsible for the actual direction of the drive.

The coming nation-wide movement will consist of six separate drives.

Has Six Points

1. Campaign to bolster the structure for the protection of soldiers.
2. Campaign to increase the interest of the people in measures to insure a speedier transportation of materials by land.
3. Campaign to make the people have a greater sense of gratitude to seamen.
4. Campaign to increase the savings of the people.
5. Campaign to make the people have a greater sense of gratitude to industrial workers.
6. Holding of national rallies in all parts of the country at which those present will vow to gods to sacrifice their all to put the country through the current war.

Details of the plan for the nationwide movement follow:

For three days from December 7 a campaign will be carried on by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Dai-Nippon Women's Association, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Industry, and Dai-Nippon Young Men's Association to have the people take a keener interest in bolstering the system for the protection of soldiers.

The campaign will have the support of the War and Navy Ministries, Board of Information, Education Ministry, and Board for the Protection of Soldiers.

While the drive is on, the people are expected to write letters of thanks and send comforts to the officers and men at the front.

The organizations sponsoring the campaign would have residents of cities, towns, and villages cleanse the tombs of departed war heroes on December 8.

For the duration of the campaign the Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Industry is to see that workers affiliated with it contribute to the fund for the protection of soldiers.

For three days from December 5 a campaign will be conducted to arouse the people to the necessity of cooperating in the transportation of materials.

Rule Aid Bodies Join

This campaign will be participated in by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Dai-Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Industry, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Commerce, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Shipping, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Agriculture, Dai-Nippon Women's Association, and Dai-Nippon Young Men's Association.

Special efforts will be made by the organizations in the campaign to insure a quick transportation of materials needed by the munitions industry and goods of common necessity like rice, fuel, vegetables, and salt.

While the drive is on the local authorities will hold meetings with representatives of transport organizations for a discussion of what steps must be taken in order to get materials and goods transported quickly to places where they are needed urgently. Local officials concerned in transportation will or-

(Continued on Page 2)

Time Out for a Bite

Over the broad expanse of the Pacific and in other waters the Japanese Naval Forces maintain ceaseless, vigilant watch, ever-alert for the enemy, ever-ready for immediate, efficient action. But there are moments of brief relaxation for even the intrepid men of the Navy, and one of those moments is meal-time, the time to snatch a bite to eat, to store up the energy needed for the long, hard hours of watchful waiting and fighting. Above we see a group of our fighting men enjoying their meal on the deck of an Imperial warship.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

SKIRMISHES START IN TUNISIAN SECTOR

Italo-German Forces Being Reinforced—Axis Air Units Begin Heavy Bombing

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 16.—In the Tunisian section, the new theater of war in the Mediterranean, skirmishes have already developed between the Axis and Allied forces in the direction of Bizerta.

Large reinforcements of the Italo-German forces are being sent to the direction of Tunis in a steady stream while Axis air units are heavily bombing the Anglo-American vanguard units and rear commissary lines, the time maturing every minute for the mainstays of both armies to make a frontal clash, it is reported from Algeria. According to London reports, the Anglo-American objectives for the time being are apparently to drive towards the Mediterranean coast centering on Bizerta and Tunis and to develop a cooperative operation with the British Eighth army which has advanced to the Libyan border areas.

The completion of replenishing and strengthening the Italo-German forces against Tunisia and the strategic retreat of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's army have suddenly strengthened the strategic position of the Axis side. The rear supply routes both for the Anglo-American army in Algeria and the British Eighth army in Egypt, on the other hand, have been extended, while the Axis air forces are on a vigilant watch to cut off the routes. The situation, as it stands now, is rather disadvantageous to the Anglo-American army.

Commander-in-Chief K. M. Anderson of the British First army in North Africa declared in a recent press interview:

"We must expect many difficulties in the Allied Tunisian campaign."

Allies Driving East

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—The Anglo-American combined forces are now driving east along the Tunisia-Algerian border, while the British First army under Lieutenant-General K. M. Anderson's command, receiving troop reinforcements, are advancing east, announced Major-General Eisenhauer's army headquarters today.

Italo-German air units, which have advanced into Tunisia, are furiously bombing the Anglo-American forces, inflicting serious loss upon the Allied side, it is reported from Algeria.

Fierce Batlle Raging

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, November 17. — The Anglo-American forces which have invaded Tunisia are fighting a fierce battle with the German forces in the neighborhood of Bizerta, reported a broadcasting station in a certain place in Morocco yesterday.

Special Raid Alarm Sounded in Hawaii, Buenos Aires Hears

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 16.—A special air raid alarm was suddenly given last night throughout the Hawaiian Islands and all members of air defense corps and police forces were called out to take their stations, according to a Honolulu dispatch reaching here today.

TEIDAI INAUGURATING ADDED DEPARTMENT

University Will Formally Open Second Engineering Class Buildings Next Month

Ceremonies marking the inauguration of the second engineering department of Tokyo Imperial University will be held December 5 at its lecture hall at Inage, Chiba Prefecture, it was learned Tuesday.

Lectures were given for the first time at the new department in April it was said.

Over 600 persons, including Government officials and scholars will attend the services, it was said.

In 1939, the Diet approved an appropriation of ¥12,000,000 for the construction of the new department on a 60,000 square meter campus which was designed to meet the ever-increasing number of applicants as well as demands of the nation for more technical men.

Three years ago, Vice-Admiral Yuzuru Hiraga, president of Tokyo Imperial University, and leaders of the Education Ministry sponsored the four-year program to build a second engineering department.

With necessary arrangements completed, construction work on the new buildings began in August, 1941, and is scheduled to be finished in April, 1944.

The second engineering department will include courses in civil, mechanical, shipbuilding, aeronautical technological, electrical and architectural, engineering manufacturing, mining and metallurgy similar to subjects now taught at the first engineering department, it was said.

The new department will have 60 professors, 67 assistant professors and a large number of assistants and will be able to accommodate 1,200 students.

Matsui in Nanking

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, November 17.—General Iwane Matsui, Vice-President of the Asia Development League, now visiting in China, arrived here this morning from Shanghai where he attended the inauguration ceremony of the Asia Development Association on the previous day. The General is expected to attend a dinner to be given in his honor this evening by Foreign Minister Chu Minyi.

FLEET CHIEF IN CHINA ISSUES STATEMENT

Admiral Yoshida Will Follow Same Policy as His Predecessor at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI November 17.—Admiral Zengo Yoshida, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, at 10:30 a.m. today, announced that he would continue to enforce the policy regarding ship movements in China waters as established by his predecessor Admiral Mineichi Koga.

The proclamation reads in effect as follows:

"The prohibition of movements of official and private Chinese vessels along the coast of the Republic of China and the prohibition of incoming and outgoing of all ships in the specially designated waters on the China coast, which have been enforced by Admiral Mineichi Koga, former Commander-in Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, shall be enforced by Admiral Yoshida from 10:30 a.m. of November 17, 1942."

Yoshida Assumes Post

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 17.—Admiral Zengo Yoshida, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, has arrived to assume his post, replacing Admiral Mineichi Koga, it was announced by the press section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters at 10:30 a.m. today.

MISTREATMENT OF INTERNEES AGAIN OPPOSED

Further Protests Filed by Japan With British, Indian Governments

MORE FACTS OBTAINED

Repatriates Say Authorities Pay No Attention to Poor Facilities at New Delhi

Another strong protest was lodged recently by the Japanese Government with the British and Indian governments against improper treatment of Japanese civilians interned at New Delhi on the basis of further facts of such maltreatment learned from testimony of repatriated Japanese subjects, it was revealed on Tuesday.

These additional instances of hardships caused the Japanese internees, regarding which the Japanese Government demanded immediate adequate steps follow:

(1) The tents in which the internees live are small and over-crowded. They offer no protection against cold during the cold season nor any comfort during the hot season. It is not rare that the temperature in the tents rises as high as 120 degrees Fahrenheit. These tents become flooded on rainy days, and not infrequently collapse during sandstorms. The Indian Government, however, has taken no adequate measures to protect the tents from these natural elements beyond such perfunctory measures as attaching sunshades to, or laying bricks in, the tents. They promised long ago to transfer the internees to permanent buildings, but they have delayed carrying out their promise on one excuse of another.

Inferior Food

(2) As regards food, apart from the question of its quantity and the caloric contents, it is inferior in quality and lacking in variety. Owing to the insufficiency of seasoning necessary for Japanese taste, many internees have almost completely lost their appetite, and consequently fallen into a state of general exhaustion.

(3) The kitchen being ill ventilated, and cooking apparatuses imperfect, cooking has to be done on the ground. On rainy days, the leaking of rain makes it the same as cooking in the open air.

(4) There is neither a proper bath room nor a laundry, only concrete walls screening a place purporting to serve both purposes. Water is insufficient, nor is there any accommodation for hot bath.

(5) The water-closets are badly equipped and insufficient in number. They are also far from the tents and aged people and children experience difficulty in using them.

(6) The consultation room in the camp and the camp hospital are poorly equipped, their medical supply is scanty, and the treatment of patients is unkind.

Great Hardships

The aforesaid situation causes great hardships to the internees, it

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, November 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Delegation of Powers to Control Associations

NIPPON SANGYO—The delegation of powers from various administrative units of the Government to the key industry control associations is quite appropriate from the viewpoint of administration simplification. It is a matter that ought to be carried out speedily to make these associations really authoritative. Hopes have been expressed by industrial quarters for the early realization of this plan. Recognizing this, the Government has been deliberating upon this question with the Planning Board and other Government organizations. The result is that the Government on Tuesday made an announcement concerning the delegation of powers to these associations.

According to the announcement, the Government has decided to delegate powers pertaining to production, distribution of materials, supply of processed goods, readjustment of enterprises, and others to 12 key industry associations. Powers which the Government must secure directly will not be delegated to them. Laws and regulations concerning capital and labor of enterprises with particular reference to those partially run on the basis of subsidy are also expected to be delegated to them conditionally, if possible.

Some of these key industry control associations have already been practicing the business affairs concerning production, distribution of materials, supply of processed articles and readjustment of enterprises. The present decision is nothing but the codification of this, which means the Government places its confidence in these associations and transfers its powers to them. This measure will largely facilitate the associations in carrying out their business.

A mere delegation of powers to the control associations will not be enough to make industrial operation smooth. It is desirable that the Government make further efforts to let these associations control capital as well as labor and other necessary business affairs.

Tojo Exhorts Rule-Aid Body Men In Campaign Starting December 8

Premier Asks Leaders to Demonstrate Spirit of Sacrifice for State, Stating War in Stage Where Real Fighting Must Be Done

Premier General Hideki Tojo appealed Tuesday to the managers of branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Association on Wednesday to demonstrate the spirit of sacrifice for the State in the performance of their roles in the nation-wide campaign the rule aid body has decided to conduct to mark the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8.

The occasion was a luncheon he gave to these local leaders of the rule aid association after they had completed their labors in a two-day conference on details of the plan for the coming nation-wide campaign.

The Premier's address was substantially as follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered a stage where real fighting has to be done. The situation is getting the gravest which has ever been faced by the country.

"I am in heart-felt gratitude to you, who have succeeded in making yourselves examples for the people of the nation to follow in what has to be done by a nation at war in the national movement conducted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"The association has decided to mobilize all forces at its command to make a success of a nation-wide movement to complete the structure necessary to bring the war to a completely victorious end which it proposes to launch to mark the first anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain.

"I take the occasion to urge on you, who are prominently associated with the various activities of the branches of the rule aid body and various organizations affiliated with the body, the necessity of deepening your sense of the current situation and realizing the difficulties in achieving the aims of the coming nation-wide movement.

"I sincerely hope that in the coming nation-wide movement you will manifest fully the spirit of sacrifice for the State. I trust that you will do your work in the drive courageously and be successful in overcoming the obstacle in the way of your performance of your functions in the campaign.

"While you are in the movement I hope you will not be forgetful of the fact that the Government is back of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the conduct of the movement. It devolves upon you to see that the coming nation-wide movement is a truly national campaign."

YOSHIZAWA-DECOUX TALKS HELD IN HANOI

First Meeting Since U.S. Invasion of Africa Held at Request Of F.I.C. Chief

Domei

HANOI, November 17.—The first official meeting between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, since the American invasion of French territory in North Africa, was held at the official residence of the Governor-General today.

Special importance is being attached to the conference, which was opened at the request of Governor-General Decoux.

It is recalled that Ambassador Yoshizawa, who was scheduled to leave Hanoi for Tokyo last week to confer with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, postponed his departure due to the new development in North Africa.

Appreciated in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, November 17.—Expressing gratitude for the kindness shown by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, in dispatching two Japanese doctors and nurses to a hospital in Tonking Province to aid those who were injured in a train collision at Van Dien, 6 kilometers south of Hanoi, the local French journals stated today that every Frenchman and Tonkingnese should be thankful for this kind deed of the Japanese Government.

The mishap occurred yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock when a train proceeding from Saigon toward Hanoi collided with another which was headed toward Nam Dinh from Hanoi. In this accident, 25 persons died, while 68 others suffered serious injuries. All of the Japanese passengers escaped without any casualties.

2 ENEMY TRANSPORTS DAMAGED OFF AFRICA

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 17.—Axis air forces yesterday conducted a vigorous attack on the Anglo-American troops which attempted landing at Bone and Philippeville and seriously damaged, 10,000-ton and 5,000-ton transports respectively laden with officers and men, causing serious casualties on board the two vessels, according to a Berlin report reaching here today.

Despite inclement weather, Axis planes raided the port of Bougie and gave it heavy damage. The activities of the Axis air and submarine forces have destroyed some 40 per cent of the Anglo-American transports in North African waters during the past one week, it is claimed.

HIGHER OUTPUT PLAN STRESSED BY SUZUKI

Planning Board Chief Asks Coordination by 12 Key Industrial Bodies

Realization of the grave responsibility shouldered by the key industrial control associations and perfect coordination of efforts on their part with the policies of the Government were sought by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, in his statement on the delegation of certain administrative powers to these control bodies issued Tuesday afternoon.

"Outlines of the exact procedures to be taken in regard to the delegation of powers to the control organizations have been adopted by the Cabinet today," Lieutenant-General Suzuki announced in the statement.

"The control associations were established last year in order above all to gear our industry and trade for the attaining of national aims and to effect comprehensive economic controls for the manifestation of total strength on the part of our national economy. They were also designed to give cooperation and to participate in the Government's industrial planning. In the one year that they have been functioning, they have been consolidated and improved step by step in their efficiency for discharging their tasks."

"While they were still quite young, however," the president of the Planning Board continued, "the War of Greater East Asia broke out and it became imperative for our nation to bend its total strength, especially for our key industries to increase their productivity at an accelerated pace, in order that our enemies, the United States and Britain, may be brought low.

"At such a time it was seen to be an urgent necessity to render the functions of the control associations more effective and prompt, enabling the Government and people to roll into a single body for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power. The last session of the Diet already passed the various legislative measures for empowering the control associations to exercise governmental authority.

"The Cabinet today decided on the first-stage conferment of such powers to the initially-designated control associations, twelve in number. The powers delegated include all those necessary for the control of production, distribution of raw materials and products and adjustment of enterprises and naturally do not include such as should properly be exercised by the invocation of direct State authority. In the second stage, similar delegation of powers will take place in accordance with the extent of development of the other control associations.

"With this momentous decision taken by the Cabinet, I earnestly

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR EFFICIENCY IN FINAL STAGE

12 Key Industrial Control Associations to Be Delegated Governmental Powers

CRDINANCES IN DECEMBER

Organizations Concerned Are All Vital for Expansion Of Productivity

Twelve key industrial control associations will be invested with some of the governmental powers beginning sometime early in December, when Imperial ordinances delegating such authority to these organizations will be promulgated.

The Cabinet on October 13 last year decided to confer administrative authority on the various associations for the control of key industries and trades which had been established in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Ordinance to form part of the new structure program formulated by the Konoye Cabinet.

Consequently a bill for empowering juridical persons and the like organized under the provisions of Article 18 of the National Mobilization Law to exercise administrative authority was enacted by the 79th session of the Diet, thus furnishing legal ground for the act of delegating powers to these bodies.

Careful Deliberation

Since then the Government, especially the Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Welfare, Communications and Railways Ministries with the Planning Board in main charge deliberated carefully on the concrete details of the measures involved. Having arrived at an agreement on the questions of strengthening and developing the control associations and the exact nature of the powers to be conferred, the Government at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday duly took up these questions and formally decided on the matter as explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

Accordingly at 4 p.m. the same day the Board of Information published the outlines of the procedures to be taken and a statement of the Planning Board president.

The organizations to be invested with powers in the initial stage are the 12 control associations designated in the initial stage of establishment of the control bodies. They are the Iron and Steel, Coal, Mining, Cement, Industrial Machinery, Precision Machinery, Electric Machinery, Rolling Stock, Automobile, Metals, Foreign Trade and Railways and Tramways Control Associations, all industries and trades vital for the expansion of productivity.

Imperial ordinances, one for each control association, are to be promulgated early in December to enable them to exercise administrative powers within the bounds provided by law. Similarly ordinances are to be promulgated for the rest of the control associations designated after the initial stage.

Thus, just one year since the institution of the new economic structure, the long-pending question of delegating powers to the control association has been settled, promising for them added efficiency and new strength.

No statute is to be provided for the participation of the control associations in the Government's industrial planning but the various Ministries are to observe that in actual practice.

Powers Delegated

The following are the powers that are to be delegated, those that have not been thought fit to delegate and those whose delegation will hereafter be considered:

I. General Powers to be Delegated: authority necessary for the control and guidance over production, distribution of the means of production and distribution of products and authority necessary for the acceleration of enterprise adjustments.

II. Powers Not to be Delegated: orders for general public welfare (such as orders of a strategic nature), right to conduct inspections in offices, plants and shops, authority entailing guarantees of the State Treasury, orders for granting subsidies out of the State Treasury and authority of Government supervision over corporations established by special laws, authority stipulated under the Enterprise Adjustment Ordinance, authority in regard to price control including that under

(Continued on Page 2)

PROGRAM IS FIXED FOR 6-POINT DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

ganize commissions to work out plans to insure cooperation between the various land transportation systems.

A campaign will be carried on by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Shipping for seven days from December 5 to increase the interest of the people in the advancement of the welfare of seamen. The movement will have the support of the War and Navy Ministries, Board of Information, and the Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry.

Details of their campaign are:

1. Mass meetings will be held in all parts of the country at which prayers will be offered for the repose of the souls of departed seamen and for the speedy recovery of sick and wounded seamen, and for the prosperity of men engaged in the marine transportation business.

2. School children and members of public organizations will be acquainted with the sort of work done by seamen.

3. An item called "Evening of Seamen" will be incorporated in the radio program.

4. Newspapers, magazines, motion pictures, and other cultural facilities will be mobilized to spread the knowledge of maritime affairs among the people.

5. Through the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and various organizations affiliated with it the people are to send letters of thanks and encouragement to the Association for Service to the State through Shipping for transmission to the seamen's unions.

6. Members of neighborhood associations are to visit the families of departed seamen to comfort them. They are to send letters of thanks to seamen.

7. Cooperating with the authorities of port cities, people are to encourage seamen in the vessels in port and comfort the sick and injured seamen. An arrangement will permanently be made under which seamen will be accorded protection.

Set As Savings Day

December 8 is to be observed by the people as savings day.

On this day all people are expected to lay aside a day's income.

For three days from December 9 the people will be urged to buy war bonds in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, specially small denomination war bonds and war stamps which will be issued on December 7.

Members of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association and Dai Nippon Young Women's Association will be on the streets for three days from December 9 exhorting the pedestrians to buy war bonds.

The people are asked to observe December 9, 10, and 11 as the period for the comfort of industrial workers. During this period they are expected to write letters to industrial workers encouraging and comforting them and visit and comfort their families.

The Dai-Nippon Women's Association will be instrumental in the collection of toweling in the six principal cities and Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Sendai, and Sapporo. The material will be presented to industrial workers. Letters of thanks will accompany the gifts.

A national rally will be held in the grounds of the Yasukuni Shrine in Kudan on December 8. The mass meeting will be under the joint sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo prefectural government, Tokyo municipality, and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. More than 35,000 persons are expected to attend the meeting, which will start at 2 p.m. The attendants will include members of the Dai-Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Association, Dai-Nippon Asia Development League, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Industry, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Commerce, Federation of Associations for Service to the State through Agriculture, Association for Service to the State through Shipping, Dai Nippon Young Men's League, Dai-Nippon Women's Association, Imperial Reservists' Association, and heads of neighborhood associations.

Bow Toward Palace

When the meeting is called to order, those present will bow their heads in the direction of the Imperial Palace. They will sing the national anthem Kimigayo. Then the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain will be read. The attendants will offer prayers. Following addresses by representatives of the organizations sponsoring the meeting, a resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy will be passed. Premier General Hideki Tojo will address the meeting. The attendants then will vow to exert themselves toward bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end. The shouting of Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor will bring the meeting to an end.

The national meetings in the provinces, sponsored by the branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will be held at 2 p.m. on December 8. The attendants will include officials of the branches of the rule aid association and local members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Industry, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Commerce, Dai-Nippon Association for Service to the State through Agriculture, Dai-Nippon Young Men's League, Dai-Nippon Women's Association, Federation of Associations for Service through Shipping, Imperial Reservists' Association, and heads of neighborhood associations and social service corps.

The meetings will pass resolutions of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy. The attendants will pledge themselves to work for final victory in the war.

Hula Dancer Conception of South Is Scored by Writer as Dangerous

Urges Correction of Outmoded Ideas; Declares True Understanding of Culture, Customs Is Key To Real Co-Prosperity Sphere

The traditional misconception that the Southern Regions are inhabited only by savages and naked hula dancers must be thoroughly uprooted and actual conditions must be understood, writes Takaichi Innan in a recent number of the magazine Kaizo.

The numerous museums built by westerners in the South were in order to fully understand the native inhabitants, writes Mr. Innan, and the Japanese should make use of them and establish new ones in order to bring about a true mutual understanding among the peoples of Greater East Asia. Mr. Innan's article follows:

There has been much said on how to govern and develop and pacify the Southern Regions but when the average man talks of governing and developing and pacifying the Southern Regions his immediate conception of the Southern Regions is that that part of the world is inhabited by half naked and uncivilized savages. He has been taught and made to think as a habit that "South Seas" means dark savages and naked hula dancers. Such thoughts are deep rooted and if such ideas still exist today in a strong enough force it is a great barrier to a correct understanding and the building of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. That is to say, there is a great danger that the lack of recognition that comes from a superiority complex because we have won in armed battle will lead us to believe only in our armed might and not understand truthfully the enemies' strength and value. Therein lies the great necessity of forming policies after grasping firmly the true conditions in the areas to be governed, developed and pacified.

Misconceptions Hinder

By a misconception of the Southern Regions is meant that idea of looking upon those regions as being savage and uncivilized. And from a mistaken conception of these areas irreparable mistakes in policy and building can be made. Fortunately, the Military Administration has made no such mistake, and everything is going well, but in the mind of the average man there still lies a wrong idea of the southern lands, and there is a danger that the head of this evil will rise up somewhere, sometime.

What is of great interest at this time is the fact that our predecessors except a few who possessed a true knowledge of things, caused this war in a way because they treated the lands in the southern sphere as uncivilized nations for a long time. While we were ignoring these lands as not worth considering, American and Europeans stretched their evil claws toward these plentiful lands and took what they wanted to take. To these Americans and Europeans these lands became a money box, their own private house of treasure. If the mission of the War of Greater East Asia lies in rebuilding these regions of Anglo-European exploitation into self-reliant and self-governing pillars of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, then we are also to blame of standing idly by during the long period of years when these regions were groveling under the whip of American-European masters.

Although the War has increased our interest toward those regions, it is absolutely necessary to go a step further and grasp a true understanding of all conditions in those regions. To gain this true understanding it is necessary to study first, the situation surrounding the native inhabitants, second the situation with the American-European exploiters as the center, and third, the conditions created by the long relationship between the native inhabitants and their exploiters. It is necessary for the Japanese to study these conditions coldly and scientifically and build up a Japanese and Oriental condition.

In this regard, it must be pointed out, the Southern Regions differ greatly from China or Manchoukuo, where Anglo-American influences were relatively insignificant. In China and Manchoukuo it was not necessary to consider conditions created by the outsiders and the situation arising from a mixture of native and outside culture. It was only necessary to understand the native inhabitants and carry out policies most suited to them. The international cities of Shanghai and Hongkong differ from Chungking on this point and that is why the Greater East Asiatic policy has progressed smoothly in China and Manchoukuo but not in Chungking.

Anglo-Americanism Insidious

Thus the difficulty in applying the East Asia policy in the South lies in the long period of Anglo-Americanism. Fortunately we have been able to wipe out Anglo-Americanism and dependence on Anglo-America by our victories but it is necessary to realize that we can not merely dismiss the South as being savage and uncivilized. It is necessary to direct our policies with their foundations rooted in full understanding.

As long as a nation is not invaded by others it is easy to learn its customs, manners and industry, and cooperation toward a common objective will progress smoothly. But in the Southern Regions, America Britain and Holland have been in control for a long time, especially in the fields of culture and living and a full understanding will be extremely difficult. Furthermore, to reform the present conditions and to foster new ideas and to construct a new culture will be still more difficult.

If the exploitation had been carried on crudely in a short period of time, even the most ignorant would have been aroused to a feeling of hostility and would have escaped from the danger of being deceived into a feeling of cooperation. The Americans, British and Dutch, however, showed an expertness in this direction. Though differing according to their national characteristics, their colonial policies as such were excellent. That the British were able to acquire such vast territories shows their skill in exploitation. Of course, as time went by, the British were revealed in their grasping character and have come to a time when they are about to lose even India.

Much to Be Learned

However there are many things which can be learned from the colonial policies of the American-Europeans, especially of the French, Dutch and German. They have begun to practice modern scientific methods for the development of native industries, and in the field of culture have spent much time and money in building schools, hospitals, theaters, radio stations, libraries and museums.

As a simple example it may be pointed out that in Saigon, Hanoi, Haiphong and in other principal cities there have been municipally maintained theaters for some time where considerable dramatic development is in progress. Such facilities compare favorably with establishments in the principal cities of America and Europe. Although these theaters were primarily for the enjoyment of the ruling class, and only a limited percentage of native inhabitants were ever allowed entry, it served to heighten their prestige and were a manifestation of their colonial policies and ideologies.

Such cultural propaganda, in the long run, effected a strong influence on the culture of the native inhabitants. The French or American atmosphere unconsciously took root among the native inhabitants and finally penetrated even into their psychological makeup and daily living. There were some, however, among the thinking native inhabitants who were aggrieved by such a tendency and secretly longed for a revival of indigenous culture, pointing to Japan as an example. Such was the thought of only a few and the people as a whole, as if they had been given too much strong American-European wine, lapsed into a state of complete insensibility. An example of this can be seen in the extreme Americanism of the Philippines.

Enemy Influence Entrenched

The American-Europeans, knowing that outside of food and sex artistic culture has the most influence upon mankind directed all their efforts in supplying cheap music, characterless dances, insipid drama, and simple motion pictures. They spent vast sums of money and time in this direction, and slowly and steadily erased the souls of the people, thus to make their exploitation easier and more profitable. The mixed characteristics of the native inhabitants built up through these influences can absolutely not be overlooked. Such characteristics can not be wiped out in a short period of time. They have a hidden and latent power. The rebuilding of the South will be difficult unless this idea is always kept in mind.

There are many ways to effect a cure for this condition but it must be always kept in mind that nothing should be hurried or forced.

In a recent edition of a newspaper there appeared an article dealing with the desires of the native inhabitants in the reconstruction of Malaya. This article seemed to show the situation very clearly. The culture of Malaya can be understood to be one which is a synthesis of the indigenous and the foreign and one which is purely Malayan. A special characteristic of this region is that the Malayans, Chinese, Indians and British live their lives wholly separated from one another. They lived according to their customs and according to how other customs suited them. There were also many aspects of religion, customs and daily living which contained a mixture. Thus it is more than difficult to define Malayan culture.

In the cities the majority of the population while adhering to most of their traditions were at the same time influenced greatly by western drama and motion pictures. Those who visit the Southern Regions are always impressed by the presence of the traditional culture in the East Indies and by its absence in the Malay Peninsula. Why such a difference arose among people of the same race can be explained by the difference in the policies of the British and the Dutch. The Dutch considered native manners and traditions as important and themselves learned the Indonesian language. The British, however, forced English upon the native inhabitants and did not give any recognition to the culture and originality of the people.

Death Through Exploitation

This is only a solitary example but it points out an important point to us. The extreme Anglo-American colonial policy of exploitation thus gave nothing to the native inhabitants, caused their traditional culture to die, and left only shallow and decadent characteristics. It shows the efficacy of music, the motion picture, the drama together with education, medicine, religion and politics in exerting influence on the people. However, at the same time, it points out the dangers of such if handled improperly.

The Anglo-American policy in this direction must be considered to have ended in failure. But among the most significant institutions they left behind are their museums. In the western states, museums are regarded as an important part of education. As much effort is directed in the development of museums as in the development of schools. Thus they applied that idea as an important part of their colonial policies and the various nations built various types of museums.

Such examples can be seen in the Raffles museum in Shonan, the Batavia museum, the Bandoeng prehistoric museum, the Bali museum of native customs, the Taiping anthropological museum and others. There are over a hundred different types of museums in the Southern Regions. There are some museums maintained by native kings but the greater part were built by westerners. They built these museums knowing that they were necessary to learn and fully understand the geography, history, industries, manners, customs and culture of those regions. They did that to perfect their colonial policies, and also because of an earnest thirst for knowledge.

To rule the Southern Regions through the museum policy—this was their idea for cultural building, this they carried out, and in this they scored their greatest success. Thus, as regards museums in the South, we should look upon them as our teachers. That soon after the occupation of Singapore, the Imperial Army took steps to maintain the Raffles museum, was a laudable move. The existence of these museums and their proper management will be of great help in future government of the Southern Regions.

Museums Are Planned

It is said that the establishment of a Greater East Asia museum is being planned with the Nippon Museum Federation as the center. It is a healthy sign to see the museums advancing with the times. According to present plans the museums will be divided into two parts, during the war and after the war. The main branch will be situated in Tokyo and branches will be established in Osaka, Shonan, Batavia and other important cities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The museums will have exhibits covering all manmade and natural fields, and will be put in charge of scholars and experts. Thus when they are completed a thorough knowledge of any point may be gained by a visit to one of these museums. It will do much toward an understanding of each other in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This system of museums will take some time to materialize and until it does all efforts should be directed in utilizing the existing museums in the Southern Regions.

The intelligentsia of Malaya have voiced their desire for more museums, libraries instead of motion picture theaters and such shallow forms of culture. By that a better understanding of Japanese and Oriental culture can be fostered and this in turn would help in the realization of a true Greater East Asia. Museums should be used as a necessary part of education, new ones should be built, and those in existence should be used in a truly Oriental way.

These museums should not end at merely arranging events of the past. They should show the past, how they influenced and caused the present, and how the present will influence development in the future. They should give the visitor a true recognition of Greater East Asia, its mission in the world of tomorrow.

His Imperial Majesty Grants Audiences To 2 Vice-Admirals

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. Tuesday received in separate audiences at the Ante-Chamber in the Imperial Palace Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo and Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi both of whom returned recently from the front. The two Vice-Admirals were accompanied by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff. After hearing detailed reports regarding their services on the front, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant gracious words of appreciation. In recognition of their meritorious actions, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant the two Vice-Admirals each a pair of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest and an additional gift to Vice-Admiral Nagumo.

TENNIS RESULTS ISSUED

The autumn tennis tournaments of the Y.C. and A.C. and L.L.T.C. in Yokohama are now in the third round stages and the following is a complete record of matches played to date.

Men's singles championship: 2nd round: Aurell defeated A. Agajan 6/0, 6/0, 6/0. Ercklentz defeated Heasloap 7/5, 6/3, 6/4. Otani defeated Dentici 6/0, 6/4, 6/1. Miyata defeated Kiewnick 6/0, 6/1, 6/0. Pestalozzi defeated Mansel 6/1, 6/0, 6/2. Lord defeated Longy 6/0, 6/1, 6/0. Egersdorff defeated Roessler 7/5, 6/3, 4/6 and 6/1. Prufer defeated Speringer 6/0, 6/3, 6/1. Boixo defeated Cornu 6/3, 6/3, 6/3. Gandossi defeated J. DaSilva 7/5, 6/1, 2/6, 6/2. Bjerfelt defeated G. DaSilva 7/5, 6/3, [illegible]/6 and 6/1. Kallin defeated Faure 6/0, 6/1, 6/0. Pekrun defeated Von Morgen W/O. Handge defeated Degen W/O. E. DaSilva defeated Bernstein 6/1, 6/[illegible], 6/3.

3rd round: Aurell defeated Ercklentz 6/0, 6/0, 6/0. Otani defeated Miyata 6/2, 6/4, 7/9 and 6/3. Lord defeated Pestalozzi W/O. Bjerfelt defeated Kallin 8/6, 6/4, 6/1. E. DaSilva defeated E. Levedag 6/1, 6/3, 3/6, 6/1. Quarter finals: Aurell defeated Otani 6/0, 6/0 and 6/1.

Ladies' championship singles: 2nd round: Miss Lord defeated Miss Hardvendal 6/3, 9/7. Mrs. K. Schmidt defeated Miss Wertheimber 6/3, 10/8. Mrs. Egersdorff defeated Mrs. Kiewnick 6/3, 6/1. Mrs. Gandossi defeated Mrs. Longy 6/0, 6/0. Miss Gallois defeated Mrs. Roessler 6/1, 6/3. Miss Sakamoto defeated Mrs. Ercklentz 6/2 and 6/3. Quarter-finals: Mrs. Saarland defeated Miss H. Lord 6/1, 6/4. Mrs. Egersdorff defeated Mrs. Schmidt 6/4, 6/2. Mrs. Gandossi defeated Miss Gallois 6/3 and 6/1. Miss Sakamoto defeated Mrs. Brigel 6/2, 10/8. Semi-finals: Mrs. Saarland defeated Mrs. Egersdorff 6/2, 6/8, 6/4.

Men's doubles handicap: 2nd round: Kallin-Bjerfelt won W/O. Lord-Planas defeated Ercklentz-Handge W/O. Pekrun-Levedag defeated Degen-Abegg 6/0, 6/4. A. Boixo-J. Boixo defeated Pestalozzi-Agajan W/O. Otani-Picard defeated Kaufmann-Tchantz W/O.

3rd round: Bouvard-Dentici defeated Roessler-Krajewitz 6/3, 6/4. Champeaux-E. DaSilva defeated Kiewnick-Faure 6/1, 6/2. J. DaSilva-G. DaSilva defeated Bernstein-Speringer 7/5, 6/2. Kallin-Bjerfelt defeated Lord-Planas 6/4, 6/3. Mosler-Longy defeated Prufer-Gandossi 8/6, 7/5. Morgen-Miyata defeated Mandel-Hiniken 6/3, 6/4.

Mixed doubles handicap: 2nd round: Miss Sakamoto-Miyata defeated Miss Prohaska-Harriss 6/2, 6/4. Miss Gallois-Aurell defeated Mr. and Mrs. Kiewnick 6/0, 6/0. Mrs. Roessler-Handge defeated Miss Darbier-Degen 6/0, 6/0. Mrs. Schmidt-Speringer defeated Miss Prohaska-Otani 6/1, 6/4.

3rd round: Miss Gallois-Aurell defeated Miss Sakamoto-Miyata 6/0, 6/3. Mr. and Mrs. Gandossi defeated Miss Wertheimber-Lord 3/6, 6/1, 8/6. Miss Pischel-Agajan defeated Mrs. Schuhr-Bernstein 6/8, 6/2, 6/2. Mrs. Schwartz-Mandel defeated Miss Harvendal-A. Agajan 12/10, 9/11. Mr. and Mrs. Egersdorff defeated Mr. and Mrs. Longy 6/2, 6/2. Miss Lord and Planas defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ercklentz 6/2, 6/4. Mrs. Brigel-Prufer defeated Miss Eymard-Kaufmann 6/1, 6/1. Mrs. Schmidt-Speringer defeated Mrs. Roessler-Handge 3/6, 6/4, 8/6.

Ladies' doubles handicap: 1st round: Mrs. Dieppe-Mrs. Egersdorff defeated Mrs. Brigel-Miss Lord 6/1, 6/3. Quarter-finals: Mrs. Dieppe-Mrs. Egersdorff defeated Miss Fischel-Miss Schultz 6/0, 6/3. Mrs. Schmidt-Mrs. Kiewnick defeated Miss Prohaska-Miss Wertheimber 6/0, 6/3. Mrs. Ercklentz-Miss Gallois defeated Miss Hardvendal-Miss Darbier 6/2, 6/2. Mrs. Gandossi-.... defeated Mrs. Longy-Miss Planas W/0. Semi-finals: Mrs. Gandossi-Miss Sakamoto defeated Mrs. Ercklentz-Miss Gallois 6/3 and 6/1.

SHIRAGIKU AND HONCHU BASKETBALL TEAMS WIN

Both Y.C.A.C. Ladies' and Men's Combinations Go Down In Defeat Over Weekend

Both the Y.C. and A.C. ladies and men's basketball teams went down in defeat over the week-end in Yokohama, the ladies losing to the Shiragiku Five on Saturday by the close score of 28 points to 26, while the fast-stepping Honchu casaba stars, took the measure of the Club men's team 53 to 40 in a game played on Sunday afternoon.

The Club ladies showed the effects of the long layoff and their combination suffered considerably in comparison with the smooth functioning Shiragiku players. Notwithstanding this, however, they did well to hold the Kanagawa-ken Club champions to a solitary basket lead. The winners started off at a fast pace and baskets by the Misses Yagi and Hayami soon gave them a 6 to nil lead before Mrs. Brigel sank the first basket for her side. The game was fairly even and the first half saw the home team trailing at the short end of a 16 to 12 score. In the second half the Club players outscored their opponents 14 points to 12, but their efforts fell short by one basket of tying up the game. Miss Yagi paced the Shiragiku attack with 12 points to her credit, followed by Miss Sudo with 10 points. For the losers Mrs. Brigel was high scorer with 9 points, followed by Miss Planas with 6. Miss Albeck, who placed third in scoring with 5 points, also turned in a fine defensive game.

The teams were:

Shiragiku: Miss Yagi (0), Miss Sudo (10), Miss Hayami (6), Miss Suzue (0), Miss Yagi (12).

Y.C. and A.C.: Mrs. Brigel (9), Miss Wertheimber (2), Miss Lord (0), Miss Planas (6), Miss Albeck (5), Miss Robert (0), Miss Eymard (4).

In the game of Sunday afternoon, the Honchu basketeers outpointed the Club cagers in a fast game by the score of 53 points to 40. The Club players were below full strength hand their play on the whole was inclined to be ragged. The visitors established an early lead and at halftime held a 25 to 14 lead. Play in the second half was more evenly contested, but the lead piled up by the visitors in the first half enabled them to run out easy winners. Eymard was high point earner for the losers with 16 points, while Maki led for his side by registering 17 counters.

The teams were:

Y.C. and A.C.: Eymard (16), J. Planas (12), Boixo (2), Harriss (8), F. Planas (4).

Honchu: Ishikawa (6), Kurushima (5), Arai (6), Hirata (13), Suzuki (6), Maki (17).

Economic Plan For Efficiency In Final Stage

(Continued From Page 1)

the Ordinance governing the Control of Prices and the Like.

III. Powers that may be Delegated within Certain Bounds: authority under the Vital Machinery, Machine Tools and Automobile Manufacturing Industry Laws (within the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry), authority under the Provisional Financing Adjustment Ordinance and Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance (within the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry) and authority under the Financing Control Ordinance, Labor Adjustment Ordinance and Ordinance Limiting the Employment of School and University Graduates (within the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry).

Mistreatment Of Internees Again Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

was pointed out. It is also very dangerous from a sanitary point of view, and there is no doubt that it was responsible for the prevalence of dysentery among the internees in the latter part of last July.

The Japanese Government's protest emphatically demanding adequate measures for immediate improvement of the treatment of the internees, in particular, desired that the tents should be replaced by permanent buildings as soon as possible, in view of the severity of the climate at New Delhi.

Higher Output Plan Stressed by Suzuki

(Continued From Page 1)

hope that the control associations will realize the gravity of their responsibility, undertake to comprehend the actual state of our industry and trade and leave nothing undone which should be done to enable them to function to the fullest extent, thereby becoming one body with the Government in the task of speedily increasing productivity."

WANG LEAVES FOR TOKYO

Domei

PEKING, November 17.—Wang Yin-tan, director of the Commerce and Industry Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, accompanied by members of his party, left here today at 12:30 p.m. for Tokyo via Mukden and Dairen to attend the East Asia Economic Conference scheduled to be held there from November 26.

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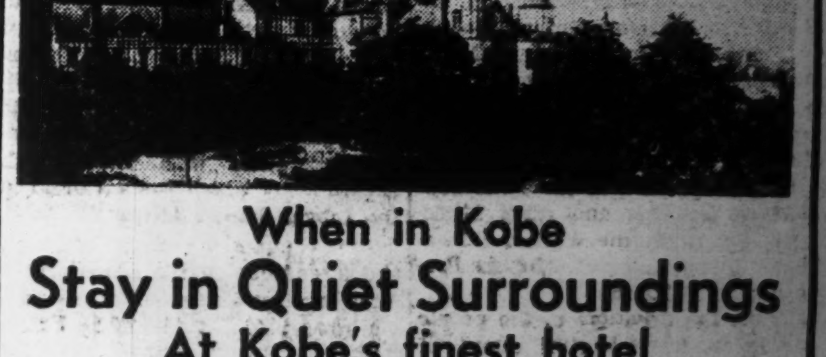

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SUZUKI EMPHASIZES SPIRITUAL STRENGTH

Planning Board Chief Certain Of Final Victory and Peace In East Asia

The key to final victory lies not in the material fighting strength of a nation but in the spirit that infuses strength in all directions, according to Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board. This War of Greater East Asia brought on by the Anglo-American greed for world domination will end with glorious victory for Japan. Japan, in view of her historical and topographical position, has always endeavored to establish lasting peace in East Asia and to bring about a hearty collaboration of all races. Lieutenant-General Suzuki's statement to Domei continues:

The policy of collaboration with all the races and the establishment of a lasting peace in East Asia, pursued since the time of the Meiji Restoration, originated in the great spirit inherent in the founding of the Empire. This is a natural outcome in consideration of the history and topography of Japan. The United States and Britain followed a policy of infringement and invasion, based on commercial capitalism, which attempted to bring all the nations of the world under their domination by the force of financial capitalism.

Tried to Suppress

Emerging victorious in World War I, the United States and Britain sought to suppress everlastingly the expansion and growth of other races and nations. A nation or a race is endowed with the power of eternal growth and any policy that proposes to suppress this growth brings nothing but confusion to this world. In the Ottawa Conference, the United States and Britain formed an economic bloc in order to fortify their own positions and the other nations followed suit. This was one of the first movements disturbing the peace of the world. America and Britain accused Japan as the instigator of the Manchurian Incident, but the real cause lay in this economic bloc formed at the Ottawa Conference. The high tariff wall put up by Britain caused the other nations to take similar actions. The American-British policy of infringement was responsible for the deterioration that swept over East Asia. As a result unpleasant situations arose between Japan and the other nations in East Asia, such as the China Affair. The domineering attitude of the United States and Britain again came to the fore when they attempted to suppress Japan's development, even going so far as to menace the economic foundation of Japan's national existence. Various international controversies came to a head, finally driving the world into the present maelstrom of war. Thus, the real instigators of the War are none other than the Anglo-Saxons.

Japan, following the policy of non-aggrandizement, tried to keep the China Affair within a limited scope, but the more Japan endeavored to do so, China challenged Japan. Finally when Japan's very existence was threatened, the Imperial Rescript was granted. When matters had advanced this far the problem was very simple and clear for there remained no other choice than to stand up and fight the war to a finish.

What Japan has done from the time of the Meiji Restoration to the present day, has been in response to the demand imposed by Japan's historical and topographical position, to establish lasting peace in East Asia. The United States, however, under the disguise of Pan-Americanism has brought North and South America under the sphere of her domination. In comparison to this, Japan's policy has been one of extreme broadmindedness. The United States annexed Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines and other territories, and finally reached out to China. Britain, too, for the satiation of her own greed took India, Africa, Singapore and Hongkong. Moreover, acquisition resulted through force of arms. They tried to obstruct Japan in every possible way. Try as she might how could Japan avoid war?

Must Protect Self

What is the object of the War? The answer is very simple. To survive and protect oneself by one's own power for the establishment of a lasting peace in East Asia—there is no other solution but this. Once the War has started, the only hand left for us to play is to win and we have not the slightest doubts that this victory will be attained.

There are some, who are rather pessimistic in view of the enormous material resources of the United States. However, material wealth does not decide the outcome of a war. In the history of mankind, during which nations have risen and fallen, there are no instances where conflicts were decided by the possession or non-possession of material resources. The most important question is how to utilize efficiently these resources.

The United States is said to possess 8,000,000 tons of iron. No matter how much of this huge tonnage is turned into fighting strength or used for warfare in the Pacific, the arms and men organized under the superior racial spirit of the Japanese, will never know defeat though the War may be protracted and the enemy attempt varied and numerous counter-attacks.

"Japan will never challenge us. Even if she did, instantaneous defeat awaits her." These were the boastful words uttered by Americans and Britishers during the summer of last year. However, the situation which unfolded half a year later was marked with decisive defeats for America and England with unretrievable losses. Victory is assured only through the total permeation of a will to win.

It is a great danger however to become self-conceited and to belittle one's enemy. People are apt to slight their enemy if they are told they can be sure of ultimate victory. If we hope to serve the State in our respective fields, we should be thoroughly familiar with our conditions. I am afraid that most of the people today are not well-acquainted with the past history of Japan. Our fore-fathers had to conquer many national crises such as the Meiji Restoration, Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, and others. They overcame innumerable difficulties in order to build up the present Japan. They could never have endured these hardships and sufferings unless they were spurred by their unflinching patriotism. Due to their courage and bravery, we were able to live in peace and prosperity for many years and therefore we are not fully aware of the seriousness of this war.

War Like Duel

We should realize that we will not always be able to conduct the war in the direction we choose. Even in fencing it is seldom that only one side is continuously beaten, and if one is beaten on his face the other will surely be struck on his forearm. In a duel, the bigger will not always come out victorious. The same can be applied to a battle between two countries. The one with a great productive power can be compared to a bulky enemy in a duel. Victory or defeat largely depends on the spirit of the participants. The battle fought against prosperous Carthage by the Romans, the Peloponnesian War, and the battle of Kongosan in which Masashige Kusunoki emerged victorious, all testify to the importance of spirit and strategy in defeating the enemy.

It is not difficult to recognize a difference in spirit between the Anglo-Americans and the Japanese. They have been brought up with the ideology of individualism and democracy while we, the Japanese have been raised with sacred spiritual ideals. I am confident that Japan will not and cannot be defeated, but we should not become negligent or slight the imortance of this war.

In carrying on this war, the people's creative power and ability must be utilized to the utmost. We should always strive for improvement every day and every minute. In the wartime social structure, people must endeavor to do their best even in small matters of daily life. Japan is a small country, geographically, but the hearts of our countrymen are incessantly burning with patriotism. If we do our utmost in our service to the nation, there will be nothing to fear about the United States no matter how great her productive power may be. The Americans backed by their economic power will continue their fight. However, should we be determined to sink every single enemy ship then we have nothing to fear regardless of the great number of enemy warships. No matter how many warships are sent out by our enemy, we are confident that our mighty forces will send them to the bottom. The mightier the enemy forces are, the greater Japan's glory will be.

If all the people of Japan should fully realize the true cause of the war, and strengthen their determination to fight to the end, and conduct their daily lives in accordance with the wartime structure, then there will be nothing to fear and the sacred aim of the war will surely be attained.

Signs of Co-Prosperity....II

In no other race of people does the nationalistic spirit burn with more ardor than in the Burmese, as one European traveler has seen fit to jot down. Burma has now been rid of the oppressive rule following the advance of the Imperial Forces who have chased the British out of Burma. To give a helping hand to the Burmese in forming a modern state, the Japanese Military Administration has fraternally been more than zealous in tending to the happiness of the Burmese. With this tenacity of purpose and the hearty response of the people themselves, the results expected to accrue out of this task have amply met the desired end. Burma is now on its own feet and the common weal of the entire country has zoomed to heights of prosperity unrecorded in its history. To these maidens of Burma (above) the present happiness of their new life was only possible because of the Japanese Forces. As they walk barefoot on the way to the pagodas to pray, the thought uppermost in them is—may the gods smile more and more on the majestic Japanese servicemen.

Philippines Make Rapid Progress As Integral Part of Asia Sphere

Forward Strides Seen in Fields of Economics, Industry, Agriculture, Culture and Education Under Nippon Guidance

The Philippines are forging ahead toward their final goal as an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, with rapid progress made in the fields of economics, industry, agriculture, culture and education under the tutelage of the sympathetic Japanese authorities, according to a Manila dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi recently.

Underlying the forward strides made by the Philippines, the dispatch says, is the spiritual rebirth of the Filipinos, the growing realization of their mission as Asiatics. The article follows:

On the morning of December 8 last year the Manila Broadcasting Corporation kept repeating the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters that Japan had declared war on the United States. At the news no one could be more stunned and dumbfounded than General Douglas C. MacArthur, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces of the Southwestern Pacific. He was suddenly awakened from his peaceful sleep at his gorgeous official residence on the Dewey Blvd. When he fully awoke to the importance of the news, he immediately cabled to Washington asking for more particulars, but before he received any answer, the news of the Battle of Pearl Harbor and the amazing victory of Japan was heard over the radio, which was followed shortly after by the news that the Japanese landing units had succeeded in their landing on Malaya. At that critical moment he could do nothing but arrest the Japanese residents and order all the units scattered all over the islands to prepare for the defense of the country.

Before the outbreak of the China Affair the defense of the islands was rather neglected by America, with only one American regiment stationed in the Philippines and with most of the forces stationed in and out of Manila while others were stationed in Corregidor, Baguio and Zamboanga on Mindanao. However, with the progress of the China Affair and particularly after the entrance of the Japanese Army into French Indo-China, the United States being scared by the positive activities of Japan, began strengthening the defense of the islands. They were able to realize the formation of ten regiments consisting solely of Filipinos in a considerably short time, due to the abundance of war materials, weapons and other necessary military instruments. By the middle of 1941, they completed the formation of 11 regiments which they placed in various places for the purpose of making them play the part of vanguards for the defense of the A B C D forces. Thus the United States made every possible preparation to threaten the successful establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Japanese Troops Land

With the granting of the Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war on Britain and United States, the Imperial Expeditionary Forces under the order of destroying the American military bases in the islands, were dispatched to the Philippines. While the Imperial Navy exerted its mighty power in various sectors, the Army and Navy Air Forces, engaged themselves in withering attacks on the enemy's aerial forces. The vanguard of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces landed, at dawn of December 10, on Vigan and Aparri located in the northern sector of Luzon. The first landing units were rapidly followed, two days later, by another which landed in Legaspi on the southern point of the island. On 20th of the same month another landing unit successfully landed in Davao, Mindanao Island. With the landing of the main force on the shores of the Lingayen Bay, on 22nd, the Japanese Army was ready to attack Manila, heart of the Philippine Archipelago from the south and north. The Filipino defense army meeting the formidable attack of Japanese Forces, could do nothing but to fall back in utter confusion. Without attempting much counter-attack, the Allied forces surrendered unconditionally on January 2.

With the triumphant entry into the city of Manila, the Imperial Army for the first thing, rescued the Japanese who numbered some 3,000 and then made known the true intention of the Japanese Army by proclaiming that Japan was ready to share peace and prosperity with the military men and civilians of the Philippines. At the same time the Filipinos and other nationalities residing in the islands were promised safety and protection by the Japanese Army. On January 3, the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration was formally proclaimed, thus completely severing the relations with the United States. With the establishment of the Military Administration, the Japanese Army instantly took proper measures for the preservation of peace and order and for the restoration of various activities to their pre-war status. All the stores were reopened with the issuing of military notes by 10th of January. Early in February, schools, post offices, and banks resumed their activities. A new era dawned in the Philippines with the appointment of Jorge B. Vargas, ex-Mayor of Manila to head the newly formed Central Government of Manila, which was comprised of six divisions, namely, Home Affairs, Financial, Judicial, Agriculture and Industry, Welfare and Engineering and Communications. The Central Government was entrusted with the administration of the Philippines in close collaboration with the Japanese Military Administration. While the reformation of Luzon Island was being carried on, the Japanese Army kept attacking other sections of the Philippines. On April 3 a large-scale attack was launched on Bataan Peninsula which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Japanese. Over 60,000 or 70,000 were taken prisoner including Commander King. The fierce battle of Bataan was rapidly followed by the historic campaign of Corregidor which had been repeatedly boasted of by the Americans as impregnable. Corregidor finally surrendered on May 7 after the Japanese Forces had landed in the face of terrific difficulties.

Spiritual Progress Stressed

It is obvious that one of the objects of the War of Greater East Asia is to lay a new foundation for the future development of the Philippines, culturally and in other ways. A new Philippines must be constructed on the Filipino tradition and embodying racial characteristics. In the message of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, the importance of spiritual renaissance of the Filipinos was strongly emphasized. In the same message, he stated that the new Philippines must be reconstructed on a reformed structure in politics, economics, industry, and education, but the reconstruction must be achieved on firm spiritual foundation. He further commented that the most urgent issue was to re-educate the Filipinos in the spirit of enthusiasm and vigor, so as to enable them to start out on a new life. At present the leading policy of administration is based on the spiritual renaissance of the Filipinos. Particularly in the field of cultural administration, practical measures are being adopted for the renovation of education and the propagation of the Japanese language. Early in September this year, the New Philippines Cultural Development Federation was founded, while all the government and private elementary schools were reopened on June 1. In those elementary schools, the true spirit of labor, which is indispensable for the reconstruction of the Philippines, is greatly encouraged, while the ousting of American influence and the awakening of the dormant spirit to Asiatic consciousness and ideals are occupying an important place in education. It goes without saying that success of various cultural measures must depend on the personality and ability of those concerned.

It is more than apparent that no cultural measures will be carried out successfully unless preservation of peace and order are firmly secured. With the slogan of "Peace and Order First" the Japanese Military administrators have been exerting their utmost efforts in stabilizing the people's livelihood. As soon as the Military Administration was established, the National Rice Company was placed under the management of the Military Administration, so as to realize smooth distribution of rice. As to the supply of other foodstuffs besides rice, the Foodstuffs Guild was founded in September, while a Production Guild was organized in each locality. The organization of a Cooperative Guild to work with the Production Guild is under way in Manila.

With regard to the agricultural industry, great changes are being undertaken with reduction of sugar production and the transformation of sugar plantations into cotton fields. Thus, the plan for increased production of cotton is actually being carried on.

Industries Restored

Both heavy and light industries in the Philippines have resumed their activities since they were placed under the management of the Military Administration. The machine industry, rope manufacturing factories, spinning factories, coconut oil refining factories and sugar factories are now all managed by competent directors appointed by the Military Administration. The primary object of the Japanese Army is to expand the production of daily necessities and therefore proper measures have been adopted for the restoration and development of the industries which produce those necessary commodities. However, for the prosperity of those particular industries, it is absolutely necessary to overcome the shortage of raw material and manpower. Concerning home handicrafts it is still to be seen in the future how they should be organized and systematized. The development of mineral resources was previously managed by the Americans who developed only those which were required for their own industries at home. Therefore, it is necessary for Japan to carry out a systematic investigation of the undeveloped regions, particularly in Mindanao.

For the last ten months since the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Army, the administration has been successfully carried out in every sphere of life. A most urgent problem now confronting the Japanese administration is the adopting of proper measures for the relief of the unemployed, but it will not be a very difficult issue to solve as the standard of living of the Filipino laborers is so low that they can easily live on a monthly income of twelve and half pesos.

It needs to be stressed that the Philippines require the stout support of the Japanese, but only that of competent spiritual and technical leaders. It is of course premature to imagine that the construction of the Philippines has neared its completion. On the contrary, much has to be expected in future. It is well for the Japanese to preach to the Filipinos to regain their former national consciousness as Asiatics and to establish themselves on a firm foundation as Asiatics, racially and geographically, but at the same time, Japan must exert its unstinted efforts in coaching them in their attempts to establish a new Philippines.

WAR SEEN MOTHER OF A NEW CULTURE

Shuho Exposes Evils of Anglo-American 'Civilization'—Early History Traced

Editor's Note:—The following is the second instalment of the translated version of the article Thought War and Culture which has been published in the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information. The third and concluding instalment will appear in tomorrow's morning edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.

European culture planted in Japan by Britain and America during the past half a century has spread its roots deep into the soil, and it is by no means an easy task to eradicate them. Systematic as it was in penetrating the Japanese fields of politics, economy, education and art, the emancipation of the country from the European cultural influence is all the more difficult. We realize that this Jewish European culture cannot be uprooted from the Japanese soil unless we exert supreme efforts.

The fact that democratic politics in Japan is doomed but that it is still maintaining a shadowy existence is apparent when we take into consideration the fact that it has undergone a series of reforms in its political operation. But it is also an indisputable fact that what is left of it still shows signs of life whenever opportunity presents itself. Unless a fundamental reform is effected in the political system, it is inevitable that Japanese politics will continue to show its democratic tail occasionally for some time to come. As long as the liberal trend of thought remains among the intelligentsia of the present generation, it is not safe to guarantee that democracy will never again lift its head above the Japanese political horizon.

Must Uproot Evils

The eradication of the European trend of thought from Japan's economic circles is particularly difficult. The psychology exists among some industrialists that there can be no production without profit, coupled with the thought that the natural resources which Japan has gained as the result of the series of victories which the Japanese Forces have scored may possibly offer an opportunity for the return of Anglo-American capitalism. If the old conception that development of national strength is impossible unless the Anglo-American method is followed is not banished, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be no more than a visionary dream, and Japan after half a century or so may still be treading the same capitalistic path which Britain has been treading.

Referring to the deadlock of the mechanical culture of Europe, Professor Eduard Spranger of Berlin University said in one of his lectures in Tokyo that "With the first European War as the turning point, the highly cultured nations in the Orient, after having absorbed and assimilated the Western economic and political methods, have undergone an important change consequent on their awakening to the special feature of their own Asiatic culture. They have realized keenly their own racial and national significance. As the result of this realization, they have returned to their own ancient religious and moral conviction. In short, they have recognized their own moral and political mission."

When the European people themselves admit the impasse of their own culture and the general awakening of the Asiatics to their mission, it is anachronistic in the extreme that influential Japanese in the economic walks of life are still attempting to eke out a feeble existence by pursuing material gains according to the method they have copied from Europe.

Modern learning has been imported to Japan bodily from Europe. The fact that it is no more than the conductor of European utilitarianism and positivism has become apparent. The underlying organic system of European thought, however, seems to have turned the edge of Japanese reflective faculty. When the process of thinking has been converted into the European fashion to such an extent, it is a serious task to reform it.

In the realm of art, it is apparent that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the people engaged in literary work are making efforts to extricate themselves from the confusion of thought in which they have been living for years. The formation of a Japanese patriotic literary society is one of the manifestations of this tendency. The anxiety to produce something artistic and national on the basis of the Imperial Way is observed everywhere in the realm of art. But there are some who are still hankering after the popularity they have enjoyed as literary lights and unable to strike out on a new destiny with faith and confidence in themselves. At any rate, it would be too emphatic a statement to say that the folly of glorifying Western literature or advocating the view of life and society as found in Western literature has been totally removed in Japan.

Living Conditions and Culture

European culture has altered the Japanese ways of living to an extent beyond all imagination. The westernization of the country, which was welcomed with the intention to facilitate and improve the living conditions of the people, has been demoralizing and destructive to Japanese social life. Take, for instance, the adoption of apartment house, which was caused partly by the scarcity of dwelling houses and partly by the concentration of population in large cities. Life in an apartment house is a product of individualism and tends to encourage that attitude of mind. Japanese social life based on the spirit of fellowship and mutual aid is possible in this kind of dwelling house only because the occupants are Japanese. But if this mode of living, which encourages the maintenance of one's independence, utterly disregarding social obligations to one's neighbors, should continue for an indefinite period, the beautiful traditions of the Japanese family system are bound to disappear from Japanese home life.

One of the features of European culture is the tendency toward progressive specialization. This is born of utilitarianism and individualism. If it should prevail in Japan, is allowed to demoralize and destroy the good family customs and traditions and to ruin the ancient family system, Japan's national well-being will be jeopardized.

No one can fail to recognize the fact that the motion pictures of Hollywood have wrought an amazing change in the customs of young Japanese people during the past 10 years. It goes without saying that motion pictures and theatrical performances have greatly influenced social customs. They also gradually encroach upon the thoughts of the people. A change in the form of living will not stop merely at changing the mode of living. We must not forget that it will go on to affect the mind and then the very soul of the people. Changes in the manners and customs of Japanese women are bound to affect their home life. It is a deplorable fact that frivolous American motion pictures and those of Japan, which are modelled after those of America, have not only Americanized Japanese young people but have misled them into believing that Americanization is a culture and that an Americanized mode of living is a cultured mode of living.

To be gratified with a change in living conditions and to enrich the system of living are two different matters. Indulgence in gaiety is the principal aim in seeing silly motion pictures and it cannot serve as a good material for enriching life. On the contrary, it plunges spectators into a path that will lead them to degeneration and indolence, thus making them gradually waste their lives. When we think of the extent to which the spiritual life of the Japanese younger generation has degenerated through frivolous motion pictures, we cannot help trembling over the deplorable effect of foreign culture upon them.

(To Be Concluded)

Shanghai Outlook Good

SHANGHAI.—The outlook for both trade and industrial development in Shanghai is undoubtedly excellent, Katsuo Okazaki, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, recently declared in a press interview here.

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The Missing Limb

★ The Story of a Gallant Soldier's Sacrifice. . . . . . .

Charging a tochka single-handed or capturing an enemy general single-handed is part of the day's work to the Japanese soldier, and he does not expect any reward for what he has done. He has merely performed his duty, and the fulfilment of that duty is enough glory and enough reward. He may lose his life. That is nothing, for once a man goes to the front he does not expect to come back alive. He may lose one or all of his limbs, but what is that if his sacrifice has contributed even one jot to the success of his nation and to the mighty cause of peace?

When I arrived at Uyeno Station it was still quite early.

Rheumatism had been bothering my arm from about May, and I had tried all sorts of remedies, but all in vain. And lately with the advent of the rainly season the pain had become unbearable.

I had never had aspirations of becoming a great writer. I used to only think that it would be indeed encouraging if some of my favorite stories could be published now and then, but ultimately my writing had become my bread and butter, and the thought that I would not be able to hold a pen made me cold with fear.

Just at that time, at a meeting of the neighborhood association someone mentioned that the hotsprings of Bessho in Shinshu were very effective for cases of rheumatism. Right away I packed two or three new books, a toothbrush and other necessities into a small suitcase and started out for Uyeno Station in order to catch the 8:30 a.m. train leaving for Shinshu.

It was a slow train and since I was going to travel for five whole hours, I decided to go and buy some apples. On the way I noticed that quite a crowd was gathered around a bench.

Automatically I looked—an old lady had spread out a Japanese flag on the bench and beside it she had placed a brush and a can of India ink. Her figure drooped. Her eldest son or her grandchild had been called to the colors, I surmised. Perhaps he did not have a close friend who could send him a flag with the signatures of his friends. At any rate, the old lady was seated at the station requesting the travelers to sign the flag. But, the white ground of the flag was still immaculately white, and out of the crowd of people not one was offering to pen his name.

That mighty strength that makes one break away from all bonds and turns one into an out and out soldier, and urges him to advance through shell and fire comes from his deep love for his mother country. And the symbol of this mother country is the Sun Flag. When I thought of the solemnity with which the Sun Flag is worshipped, and of the full heart with which he would look at the writing of his fellow countrymen, I could not restrain myself any longer. Firmly holding the fingers of my paining right hand, I advanced through the mass of people resolved to sign my name though awkward it might look.

But, just then a young fellow with closely cropped hair took a step forward and politely bowing to the old lady, took up the brush.

Heaving a sigh of relief I unconsciously looked at the young man's profile. Suddenly I noticed that his right ear lobe was half missing.

The young man knelt before the bench with his left leg slightly forward.

"Sincerity. Shiro Umezu." He wrote with a strong hand.

"I'm sorry my handwriting is so poor. . . ."

"Thank you so much. . . ." murmured the old lady bowing again and again, with tears in her eyes.

"Won't you sign your name too?" queried the young fellow standing up and lightly handing the brush to a man who looked like a trader. The latter, who had automatically accepted the brush, inclined his head momentarily, then wrote: "Service Unto Death," and added his name. He, in turn, followed his predecessor's example and passed the brush on to the next person, "Here you are. . . ."

In this manner the relay of the brush went on, and before long the white ground of the flag was filled with words that showed the singleness of heart of the people behind the guns.

Ah, this is Japan after all—that was all the explanation that was necessary. A warm feeling filled me and finding myself nearly overcome by it I dashed away and took my place in the queue by the wicket.

* * *

Bessho was about forty minutes by electric car from Uyeda Station, ensconced between Sogamitake and Megamitake—a quiet hotspring resort. Shiodataira and the smoking Mount Asama were visible as well as Narakuri Hotspring which was so named by Yamato Takeru-no-Mikoto when out of the spot where he bathed himself sprang up seven hotsprings. History relates that he was then on his way to Kwanto on an expedition.

My eyes opened early the next morning and I started out for the bath. It was daybreak and nobody else was up yet. As I soaked myself in the warm water I listened to the melodious warblings of a bird just outside the window.

After a nice, long bath, I went to pay my respects at the Kannon-do and then climbed the mountain which rose right near the temple grounds.

Dew from the grasses and ferns moistened my feet as I climbed the narrow path. A little way up, trees of a beautiful green were shining gloriously in the sun, and dewdrops glistened brightly. I stood on a one-log bridge thrown across an intervening valley and looked at Mount Asama's smoking form in the distance. Suddenly, a delightful sound of clapping hands entered my ears. I thought it was perhaps some devout woodcutter praying at break of day. A little later, I heard a voice solemnly reciting:

"1. A wounded soldier should drill his spirit and overcome his physical disabilities."

A sudden thought struck me and I listened intently. The voice continued in reverberating tones:

"2. A wounded soldier should exert himself in the recovery of his health so that he may serve anew the cause of his nation.

"3. A wounded soldier should honor his own character and practise the virtue of modesty.

"4. A wounded soldier should observe strict loyalty and lead a careful life.

"5. A wounded soldier must become a shining example in view of the fact that he was honorably wounded on the battlefield."

Filled with an indescribably solemn feeling I walked over to the side of the valley.

"Good morning. The dew-covered mountainside is quite refreshing, isn't it?"

I watched the face under the closely cropped hair as I exchanged greetings in the midst of the thriving fir trees.

"Oh, it's you. . . ." I uttered unthinkingly looking at the familiar face.

"Were you coming here too?"

"What? . . ." asked the young fellow doubtful.

But I could not forget that ear with the half missing lobe.

"Yesterday, at Uyeno Station, I watched you as you wrote on the Sun Flag. . ."

At this he smiled with his pleasant face set off by a wide forehead and thick eyebrows.

"Oh, is that right?. . ."

"But I didn't see you yesterday on the electric car from Uyeda."

"I went as far as Nagano to pay my respects at Zenkoji. You see, my mother is very devout and she wanted me to go to Zenkoji to pray and express my gratitude for having returned safely. I came out this way around eight o'clock last night." So saying, the young man pulled out his cigarettes and offered me one.

* * *

It may have been either because he had been raised by a devout mother or because of daily habit during his Army days that he had become accustomed to worship Nature and the Sun.

I happened to glance at his legs which showed beneath the short hotel garment. His left leg looked rather lifeless and I was positive it was an artificial leg.

"Doesn't it hurt?" I asked him filled with concern and deep gratitude.

"Well, when the weather is changeable or the rains keep up for a long time it does hurt some. That's why I came here on a three-day leave from the company."

"Is that so? It must be very inconvenient."

"Oh, no, once you get used to it, it's nothing at all."

He nonchalantly lifted the hem of his garment and showed me his leg. It had been cut off from the thigh, and below it a lifeless looking leg made out of a coldly shiny metal hit the eye painfully.

"Oh, it's from the thigh, isn't it?"

"I shall never forget my happiness when I was able to walk on my artificial leg without the use of a cane. But you can't imagine how much I suffered until that happy moment arrived."

With a look in his eyes that told of his acute suffering in days gone by, he watched a cloud that was moving northward.

"It must have been a bitter experience."

"Yes, it was. . . . But my ability to walk freely without the assistance of a cane would not have come about if it had not been for the rigid discipline which I underwent with clenched teeth. If it had not been for the strict discipline involved in the teaching "A wounded soldier should exert himself in the recovery of his health so that he may serve anew the cause of his nation," I would now be spending a wretch cripple's life."

"Your spiritual strength to endure this discipline was also tempered on the battlefield, wasn't it?"

"Yes, that is true. Even a dull blade like myself, when tempered by a master craftsman like the battlefield, have come closer to a Japanese sword. But then, any man who is a Japanese should be a worthy blade. . . ."

He spoke with a solemn face, overflowing with pride and gratitude like a mighty surging tide. One's longing for one's home country when stationed on enemy territory is not the long stretch of mountains and rivers between the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. No, it is something which shines brilliantly within one's heart like the sun and which spells JAPAN.

". . . The Army is doing all in its power in the hope that the wounded soldiers will lead an independent and self-supporting life and become worthy members of society." He continued in tones full of gratitude.

The Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were responsible for a large number of pitifully disabled soldiers, but in this present incident, in order that wounded soldiers will not suffer after they are dismissed from military duties, they received professional training while still in the hospital.

And even if a fellow has lost an arm or a leg he is given an artificial arm or leg, which encourages him to overcome all hardships and win out, thanks to the training of the spirit of the wounded soldier.

"Where did you have your leg wounded?" I asked expecting to hear a fierce account of his days of service on the battlefield.

"Oh, my leg? I didn't lose it on the battlefield. I lost it when . . . well for the sake of a Chinese maiden. . . ."

Suddenly he turned his beaming face on me as he stepped on the roots of the fir tree with his artificial leg.

* * *

It all happened about the time we captured Kiukiang. You know where it is, of course. It is the most important strategic point on the middle Yangtze. Geographically, it is very favorably placed, and before the fight broke out the population exceeded 100,000. The city was divided into three sections, the inner section, the outer section, and the British concession. It had a high wall all round, with a perimeter of five miles.

When Generalissimo Chiang brought his men to Nanchang in order to mop up the Communists in Kiangsi Province, Kiukiang prospered along with Nanchang.

The enemy defending Kiukiang consisted of the 7th, 15th, 11th, and 6th Divisions, but added to these were three newly formed divisions. The seven divisions numbered 700,000 strong. The enemy were determined to defend the place at all costs, for it was a vital strategic point, being the starting point of the Kiangsi Railway, besides being on the front line of the Hankow defense, with the Lushan and Lion ranges on the southeast. Moreover, with Singtze and Tean it formed what might be called the throat of the Nanchang area.

On July 23, at 2:40 a.m., we crossed Poyang Lake under the protection of Naval warplanes, in spite of the heavy downpour, and made a forced landing in face of enemy resistance near Kutan.

In spite of heavy fire from the enemy batteries that were ensconced among the mountains, we plunged into the fiercely resisting enemy, and by that evening we had fought our way to the Taching ranges.

The general assault was opened the following day, and on the night of the 25th we charged into Kiukiang through the East Gate. Before dawn we had completely captured the city.

The city was in a wretched mess. Corpses of Chinese soldiers littered the streets, with hand-grenades piled up around them. Although it was blazing hot, for it was midsummer, we could not drink any water from the wells, for the retreating Chinese had infected them with cholera germs.

Our Sanitary Corps was kept busy from morn till night, for cholera patients occurred from our midst in spite of precautions. But those who suffered the most from the pollution of the wells were the innocent Chinese citizens who had remained behind. Most of them died from cholera, victims of the inhuman and cowardly act of Chiang's soldiers.

* * *

Learning that one of the temples on the river bank was once the lute-arbor of the poet Pai Lo Tien, some whose poems I had read, I reconnoitered in that direction, but found nothing but ruins.

On the way back, as I was passing near the Kiukiang Railway Station, I was startled by a loud crash on my left. I held my gun at the ready, and looked round. In front of me was a fairly large house with a glass door on which were painted large letters reading, "Fat T'song Kong-si." To the left of this house, and distance from the road, was a deserted-looking house. The noise seemed to have come from this house. I approached it warily.

The door was a stout wooden one, on which were the marks of bullets. I pushed it, and it creaked open slowly. I stepped over the high threshold, and found myself in a hall with an alcove facing the entrance. The alcove was made of red sandalwood, and on its shelf were six gilded memorial tablets. The alcove was evidently a sort of shrine for the ancestral spirits of the house.

Now, my mother is a devout Shintoist, and from my earliest childhood, she has taught me to reverence the spirits of the dead, even when they had no ancestral connection with my own family. Call it habit or instinct, I took off my cap, and bowed reverently before that Chinese shrine.

The silence inside that deserted house was profound, all the more so in that it was broad daylight outside. The room was splendidly furnished, and on the walls were some rare pieces of calligraphy. The house must have belonged to a very wealthy family.

I was looking at one of the decorations on the wall when I suddenly heard a soft, rustling sound from an adjoining room. With my rifle cocked, I whirled round.

* * *

"Who is in there?" I shouted as I opened the door with a quick movement, gun in hand. My eyes caught the figure of a Chinese girl trying to escape. She certainly gave me a jolt. I had been under the impression that it was an enemy soldier so when it turned out to be a girl dressed in a white Chinese dress like a snowy heron in flight, I was the frightened one.

"Here, don't run away!" At my shout the girl stopped dead in her tracks and shiveringly tried to seek protection behind a chair. Her face was very dirty, as if she had dirtied it on purpose.

"What is your name?"

"Li Tsui in."

"How old are you?"

"Seventeen. . . ." she replied in a voice close to tears.

To me she had looked about 20 but she was only 17. Upon learning her age I became suddenly sorry for her and lowering my gun dropped heavily into a chair and in my doubtful Chinese began to question her.

She then relapsed into a less hostile attitude and began to answer little by little. I learned that before the war she had been living with her parents and her elder sister. Her parents had been proprietors of a gambling den. But with the fall of Nanking, Hsuchow had been captured and when Anking had fallen the Chinese soldiers had kept on pouring into Kiukiang till the city had become a veritable fortress.

Household goods, women and children were piled on carts, and evacuated to no special destination. Those who had money sought refuge in the summer resort of Kuling in the Lushan ranges, or went to far away Hankow, but this girl's father, in the secret hope of catering to the soldiers, kept his gambling den open till the middle of July.

But when news came through that the Japanese had landed in the vicinity of Kutan, a grand confusion ensued and the girl's family finally decided to seek refuge in Kuling also. They were making their preparations when a company of Chinese soldiers had burst in upon them, broken their safe open and run away with all the money available. Moreover, they had kidnapped her father and sister who had dared stand in their way.

Tsui-in and her mother had been hiding in an air raid shelter in the garden, but when the sound of voices and guns had subsided they had crawled out to search for food. It was at this moment that she had been spotted.

"I had never seen a Japanese soldier before. I was told that Japanese soldiers were dreadful. I peeped from a slit in the door, and I saw you reverently bow before my ancestral tablets—I thought it very strange, and said to myself: "A soldier who is devout enough to respect the family shrine of an enemy country cannot be such a dreadful person. . . ." And she looked intently at me with eyes that bored into my very heart. Listening to her words, I felt a warm glow rising up in me. At the thought that my mother's devout upbringing had inspired such thoughts in the 17-year old girl of an enemy country I found myself murmuring: "Thank you, dear mother . . . ."

I thought to myself: "I mustn't betray the tiny seed of trust that has been sown in her heart," because I felt that at a time like this people with the same belief should help each other and lessen each other's misfortunes.

When I laughed with my bearded face, a smile hovered for the first time on the girl's countenance. Her face and hands were dirty because she had been hiding in the air raid shelter, but bangs graced her forehead, her face was round and pretty, in a word she was a lovely girl much more charming than even Wan Yang, the actress who shares top honors in the motion picture world with Li Ko-ran. When she laughed a pretty little dimple appeared on her right cheek.

As I watched Tsui-in's smiling face a mellow feeling filled me, and "Tsui-in, here's some bread . . ." I said pulling out the remains of my hard bread. And we parted promising each other to meet again.

* * *

I came out of the inner room and looked once more in the direction of the shrine. My eyes suddenly lit upon a long stick of incense. Oh, for a peaceful night protected by a mosquito incense stick, I longed. Struck with a bright idea, I wet my finger and scribbled my request on the table.

Tsui-in stared at my finger marks for a while, then, nodding smilingly, conducted me to the gambling den.

Pushing open a glass door with gold lettering I saw the gambling table in the middle of a spacious room. Something like a pearl steamer surrounded by numbers occupied the center of the table. When a person bets on one of these numbers the croupier lifts the cover of the steamer and a device produces a figure. He who has placed his bet on this number receives nine times the sum he has bet.

The walls of the gambling den were plastered with slogans like "Contribute to the anti-Japanese cause for the sake of your country!"

While I curiously fingered the object that looked like a steamer, Tsui-in searched the shelves and finally produced three strange-looking mosquito incense sticks.

"Thank you, thank you," I said.

She had just opened the door to an inner room to search for some more mosquito incense. Suddenly I heard a smothered cry.

Whirling around, I grabbed for my gun and kicked the door open. In a far corner of the room crouched a suspicious-looking man. Like a trapped animal he glared at me with a fierce expression in his eyes. He might have been twenty years old—he was wearing a dirty, peasant's outfit but the fierceness of his eyes betrayed him.

Aiming my gun at him I yelled, "Come on out, you. . . ."

He had apparently made up his mind to die. Casting a withering look of hate at the girl he spat out at her: "Traitor!" and pulled out a hand grenade from his clothes. He was just about to pull the trigger string when I shot him down.

It is a great mistake to imagine that the Chinese soldiers are fools. You may think that Chinese soldiers are weak but you must watch out for the student army. Anti-Japanese ideas have been implanted in them for years and years and some of them are quite courageous indeed. Another reason for their bravery is the fact that due to the rapid advance of the Imperial Forces they are cut off from their own troops. So, under the impression that only a part of their forces has been defeated they practice the scorched-earth policy and fight to their dying breath.

Further, they believe that Japan does not even possess 100,000,000 men to China's 500,000,000. So they figure that if they should fight one to one, the Japanese would be totally annihilated but it would still leave 400,000,000 Chinese. Influenced by this kind of propaganda they feel sure of ultimate victory if they should wage a long enough war.

Thinking that the Chinese girl had betrayed his place of hiding to a Japanese soldier, the Chinese youth had intended to kill us both. With a cry of fright the girl humped into the gambling table in her hasty flight and fell down sideways.

Alarmed, I lifted the girl in my arms and walked a few steps. Suddenly, my so-called sixth sense warned me. Swiftly I turned around. With blood spurting out of his mouth the Chinese soldier had the iron cap on the butt end of the hand-grenade between his teeth and was trying to pull it out.

"Look out," I cried and with the girl still in my arms I threw myself on the earth floor. And this just as the hand grenade went off. A thunderous explosion ensued and pain shot through my left leg just as if I had been hit with an iron rod. I felt my senses leaving me. Reeling from the consuming fire in my leg I tried to stand up only to drop heavily to the floor again.

Hearing the report of a gun and the explosion of the hand grenade, my friends dashed to the scene and stopped the bleeding on my thigh. Upon examination it was found that Tsui-in had also been hurt—on her left arm. We were both rushed to the field-dressing station.

A thorough search was carried out of all the vacant houses and air-raid shelters. Eight enemy soldiers and the wife of an officer were discovered. Tsui-in's mother was also saved and received the warm protection of the Japanese.

* * *

Cuckoo! Cuckoo!

Suddenly the cry of a cuckoo rang out from the heart of the mountain. At this lonely bird cry we looked at each other.

Sometime during the young man's narrative we had both found comfortable seats under the fir tree, backs to the green trunk.

"Is that what happened? . . . It must have been quite painful when they cut off your leg. . . ."

"No, you see, they applied a local anesthetic so I didn't feel anything. But because my mind was clear, all sorts of thoughts filtered in and out of my head, causing greater pain. . . ."

His expression became graver as he spoke, and comparing his artificial leg with his good leg, he continued:

"Two shell fragments penetrated the flesh of my leg. . . . It was in the middle of summer. The wound finally developed into a gangrene and it became necessary to operate on it immediately. I can still hear the sound when my thigh bone was being cut. However, I do not regret one bit the fact that my leg was lost not in action but in rescuing a Chinese girl. And I'm not saying this just to hide myself behind false pride. . . ."

He spoke in a quiet manner but there was strength in his voice.

Struck with his words I nodded dumbly.

"The morning I was sent to the field hospital in Nanking, Tsui-in came to see me off at the pier. With a desperate look in her eyes she clung to my stretcher and cried out her heart-breaking sorrow at our parting. She finally drew me to tears also. When I was carried onto the boat she stood on the pier and waved: 'Bon. . Voyage, . . Umezu-san, Bon Voyage!'"

"She certainly must have hated to part from you. . . ."

I could almost see the Chinese girl clinging to the stretcher of the Japanese soldier, hating the separation, and tears began to sting my eyes.

"I don't think that Chinese girl will ever forget the Japanese soldier who was wounded in the act of saving her. And every time she looks at the scar on her arm she will remember me. When peace reigns in China again, she will marry and have children. I imagine she will tell them the story I have just told you. And when they learn that a Japanese soldier lost his leg in order to save their mother, I am sure their love for Japan will be deepened. Then those children will grow up and they, in turn, will marry and narrate to their children about their grandmother who owes her life to a Japanese soldier. . . ."

His eyes were full of a happy and quiet light as he spoke.

"Yes, I feel sure her children and grandchildren will be pro-Japanese. Because, you see, nothing will make a deeper impression than the fact that their own blood relative was saved by a Japanese. . . ."

The next generation will be run by the children of today. And these children who are to decide the fate of their country are to be raised by their mothers. In order to make the children of China into real pro-Japanese people, the love and wisdom of the mother who has borne them play an important role.

"We who are fighting with gun in hand, are fighting for the peace of the Orient. . . so if my losing my leg in the act of saving a Chinese girl means paving the way for peace in the Orient for the next generation. I am fully satisfied . . . The heavens must have willed it this way and I am proud of the truth behind my artificial leg. . . ."

His eyes were wet with gratitude as he passed his hand over his cold metal leg.

"East Asia, is a united body. Through the love bought with blood, true peace will be born. . . ."

I nodded vigorously again and again, unable to say anything.

"Every time I close my eyes Tsui-in's face appears before me. . . She was seventeen at the time, so now she must be twenty, but the face that I see is always the smiling face of that pretty young girl. The smiling face of that girl who cried that she she did not want to be separated from me will always remain as a dear memory. . . ."

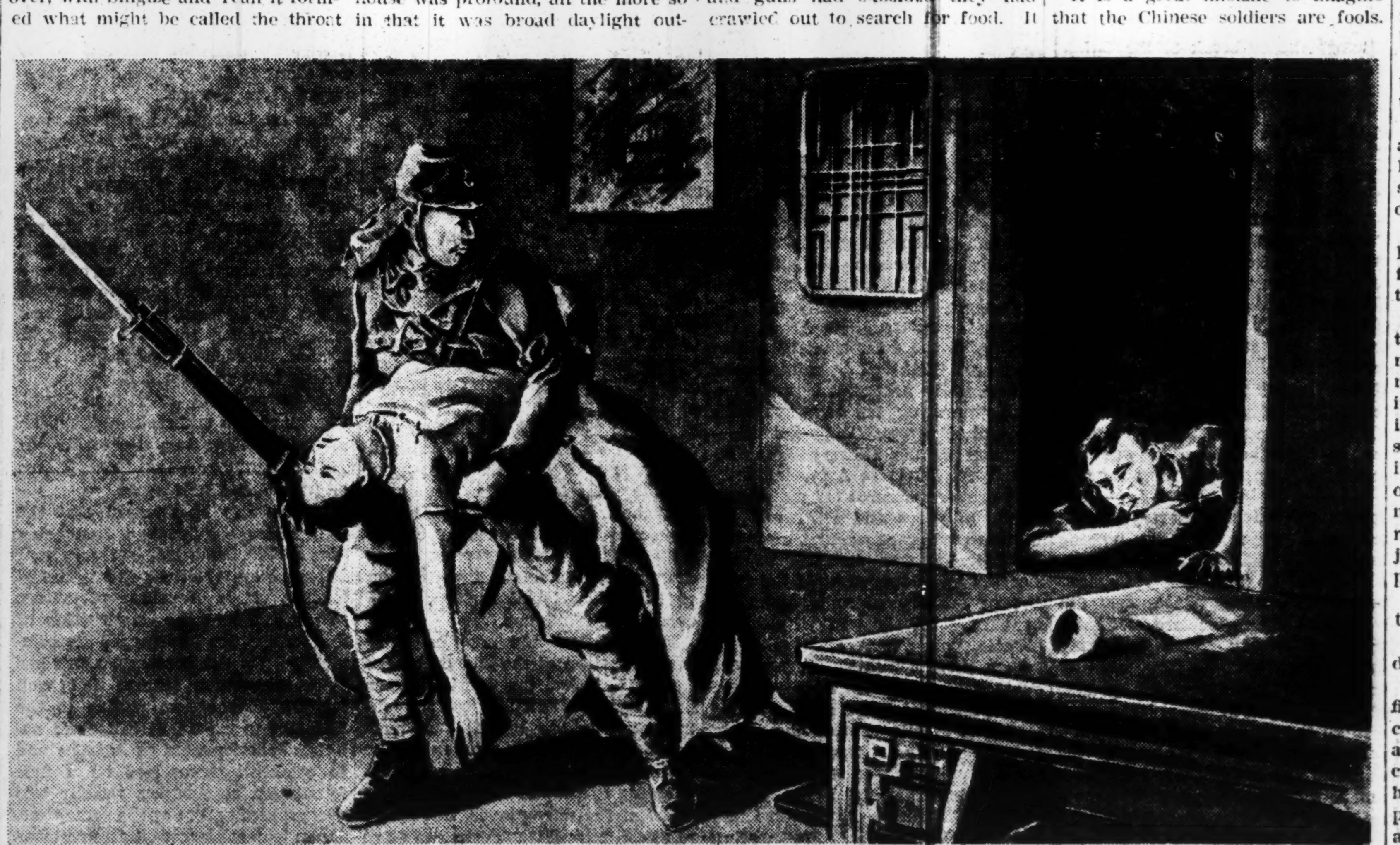
And the young man with the artificial leg smiled as if remembering that smiling vision in far away China.

I wonder what the relations between Japan and China will be like when this Chinese girl is old enough to tell her children about the kind Japanse soldier.

Filled with inexpressible emotion, I gazed at the reflection of the morning sun on the deep green of the mountain-tops.

Somewhere a morning cicada began its monotonous cry. . . .

(By Courtesy of the Jinchu Kurabu)



"Whirling round, I saw that he had the ignition string between his teeth.

Mother Lives On

Adapted From the Toho Production "Haha wa Shinazu"

Part One

The financial panic which broke out in the spring of 1927 swept throughout Japan, bankrupting the banks and flooding the streets with the unemployed.

"I am extremely sorry for you all, but I must ask you to think of this as a piece of ill-luck and forgive the company. We did all we could, of course, but as you know, the President has died such a tragic death." The employees listened to these words of the managing director in silence with their heads bowed.

"We don't know how to apologize to you after having made you work hard for so long. Besides we cannot give you any suitable allowance," the managing director continued painfully. Among the drooping employees was the sad-looking figure of Sugai.

Sugai too was now one of the workless people that sadly roamed through the streets. Having graduated from only a trade school and having no special talent except that of being honest, there was very little chance of a good employment after leaving that firm.

At his home, his gentle and modest wife Sadayo, and his little son, Shugo, would be waiting for his return. When he thought of them, his heart became heavier.

He finally left the firm to which he would never return, and looking back at it again and again, heavily plodded toward his home. The cold wind blew mercilessly upon his drooping shoulders.

That night at Sugai's home, to which Sugai had not yet returned, Kanimura, a neighbor, was complaining to the former's wife, Sadayo.

"I'm sure you would think me a pest to come complaining to you like this every night. But you see, that share-certificate meant more to me than anything. It's impossible for me to forget about it when it has come to such an end.

"If I were living more easily, I won't be telling you all this, but that money was saved for my son's education. Sugai persuaded me so much that I finally invested that money."

"We are very sorry about it too, and. . ." Sadayo wished she could hide somewhere.

"I shouldn't have bought that share. But Sugai asked me so much, saying that if I bought it he could buy his child some winter clothes. I took pity on him and bought it, only to have it come to such a fix."

"I am sorry. . ."

"I hate to complain like this, but can't something be done about it? Sugai is such an old employee at the firm too. He ought to be able to do something." There was the earnestness in him of a drowning man grabbing for the last straw.

(To Be Continued)

E. ASIA, AXIS EUROPE NOW 'HAVE' SPHERES

Greater Asiatic and European Economic Blocs Self-Supplying in Vital Products

A general survey is given in the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph of the natural resources in the Greater East Asia and European economic spheres based on the present international situation.

The figures represent the records for 1938, except some items which are based on those for 1937. The Greater East Asia Economic Sphere involves, says the periodical, all countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the islands in the western Pacific, covering 21,600,000 square kilometers of land inhabited by 740,000,000 people.

Meanwhile, the European economic sphere involves all countries of the European Continent, European Russia, North Africa, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, covering 18,000,000 square kilometers with a population of 280,000,000.

Europe produces 41 per cent of the world production of wheat, while East Asia produces 66.4 per cent of rice of which 1,500,000 tons are sent out to various countries outside the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Europe and East Asia are respectively in a state of self-sufficiency relative to the supply of wheat and rice.

Europe is self-sufficient also in the supply of potatoes, which is another staple food for most European nations, while in East Asia there are many other kinds of foodstuffs whose importance is surpassed only by rice. These include Indian corns, millet, kaoliang, buck-wheat, sweet potatoes, grains from barnyard grass, taroes, and cabbages with a total annual production of about 83,000,000 tons. All things taken into account, East Asia is self-sufficient in respect of food supply.

Position Weaker

The position of Europe, however, is weaker in this respect, some peoples there being dependent on the wheat from European Russia.

The table to follow shows the position of both East Asia and Europe regarding the production of staple foodstuffs:

Items	Unit (Tons)	East Asia	Europe	Total for the world
Wheat	1,000,000	20.6	72.0	175.7
Barley	,,	9.6	23.8	55.1
Indian corn	,,	11.8	21.9	121.6
Unhulled rice	,,	94.8	2.1	142.4
Potatoes	,,	2.8	147.3	253.0
Coffee	1,000	114	13	2,240
Sugar	,,	4,300	7,647	26,870
Tobacco	,,	1,022	560	3,099
Tea	,,	202	—	534

Both East Asia and Europe have an insufficient supply of cotton. They are, therefore, dependent on imports from China, Egypt and the Caucasus. The insufficient supply of cotton has given rise to the development of artificial fiber industries in the two economic spheres. In East Asia, Japan is the biggest producer of rayon and staple fiber, while Germany and Italy are supplying all nations on the European continent with those artificial fibers, producing 65 per cent of rayon and 96 per cent of staple fiber manufactured in Europe.

In respect of vegetable oil, East Asia is more than self-sufficient. Especially, the supply of bean oil, copra oil, and palm oil is by far in excess of the demand. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, East Asia had been exporting a great deal of these oils to various regions outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Immense Deposits

The production of coal has been very small considering the immense underground deposits, of which about 400,000,000,000 tons are in China and Manchoukuo alone. This is because the demand for coal has been extremely small, except in Japan, where the demand is steadily increasing in keeping with the country's progress in national defense preparations. Japan, however, is in a position to meet its demand easily through development of the coal mines in China and Manchoukuo.

Europe abounds in rich coal mines, especially in those yielding brown coal, and it has been producing 230,000,000 tons of this variety annually. This covers nearly the entire production of brown coal in the world, which amounts to 240,000,000 tons. The Soviet Union has been producing 130,000,000 tons, of which 66 per cent has now come under the control of Germany.

The biggest oil producing country in the world is the United States whose yield covers over 60 per cent of the total world output. Europe and East Asia, therefore, occupy less important places in this respect. Germany, however, is successfully meeting its demand for oil through its synthetic oil industry, producing about 3,800,000 tons a year. East Asia has also ample oil supplies for the prosecution of the present war. If Germany comes to control the oil-fields of Baku, the oil resources of the European economic sphere will be augmented by 200,000,000 tons a year.

Plenty of Iron

The European economic sphere has a plentiful supply of iron ore. France is the biggest iron ore producing country in Europe, with Sweden occupying second place. And Germany is in a position to obtain as much iron ore as it wants from these countries. The Soviet Union has been producing 14,600,000 tons, about 60 to 70 per cent of which, however, has fallen into German hands.

In the East Asia economic sphere, iron ore is produced in Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and the Malay Peninsula. The production at present is rather small, but deposits are almost inexhaustible, the quantity in surveyed areas alone being estimated 5,000,000,000 tons.

Of non-ferrous minerals, the East Asia economic sphere has an abundant supply of both tin and tungsten, while the supply of copper, nickel, lead, and zinc is not so rich. In the future, however, East Asia will reach a stage of self-sufficiency in all non-ferrous minerals, except copper.

The European economic sphere has an ample supply of mercury, bauxite, and manganese. Supplies of copper, nickel and tin, however, are insufficient.

Will Be Self-Sufficient

After the establishment of a new order in the two economic spheres, the two will be in a position to meet their demands for foodstuffs, important ores and other necessities, except raw cotton and several non-ferrous minerals as can be seen in the table to follow:

Fibers

Item	Unit (Tons)	East Asia	Europe	Total for the world
Raw cotton	1,000	541	784	6,210
Raw silk	,,	45	4	59
Wool	,,	55	240	1,811
Ramie	,,	9	543	803
Hemp	,,	42	328	435
Jute	,,	10	—	1,258
Manila hemp	,,	165	—	165
Rayon	,,	109	186	514
Staple fiber	,,	110	300	491

Vegetable Oil

Item	Unit (Tons)	East Asia	Europe	Total for the world
Cotton seed oil	1,000	990	2,500	12,640
Ramie seed oil	,,	15	900	3,240
Hemp seed oil	,,	36	276	350
Rape seed oil	,,	2,107	330	3,472
Sesame oil	,,	960	47	1,520
Copra	,,	1,560	—	1,857
Bean oil	,,	11,690	129	13,571
Peanuts (in shell)	,,	3,600	49	8,870

Ores and Minerals

Item	Unit (Tons)	East Asia	Europe	Total for the world
Coal	1,000,000	89.0	416.7	1,220.0
Crude oil	,,	10.4	30.6	284.8
Phosphorite	1,000	1,600	8,451	14,600
Sulphide	,,	1,873	9,599	11,478
Sulphur	,,	218	406	3,157
Iron ore	,,	3,860	37,085	75,000
Pig iron	,,	4,650	43,128	82,300
Steel	,,	6,400	54,080	109,000
Manganese ore	,,	74	1,575	3,020
Chrome ore	,,	64	49	520
Nickel ore	,,	8	2	110
Copper ore	,,	95	167	2,031
Lead ore	,,	115	388	1,792
Zinc ore	,,	84	592	1,867
Bauxite	,,	301	2,519	4,126
Antimony ore	1	8,500	6,146	36,500
Tungsten ore	,,	13,998	1,870	21,327
Molybdenum ore	,,	41	562	16,350
Mercury	,,	28	4,164	5,200
Gold	,,	100	19	1,145
Silver	,,	637	466	8,212

Markets for Kerchief Makers

Encouraged by the warm reception given samples of pure silk handkerchiefs dispatched by the town of Isezaki, Gumma Prefecture, to the southern areas, parties interested in the production of similar commodities are now working on a gigantic plan to extend their markets in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including French Indo-China, Thailand and Bali Island, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Cutting With Fire

Cutting with an acetylene torch is an important process in heavy industry. All the steel and other hard-metal parts must be cut to the right size and fitted in. Shown is a familiar scene in an automobile plant where mudguards are being prepared for chassis.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	119.20	— 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.40	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	87.10	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

JAPAN'S RUBBER INDUSTRY IS FURTHER FACILITATED

Thailand and French Indo-China Making Supplies in Increased Quantities

The rubber industry in Japan Proper is expected to be further facilitated, thanks to the increased supply of rubber from Thailand and French Indo-China, where cultivators of rubber trees have resumed activities on the pre-war basis, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Meanwhile, the rubber companies in Japan Proper, in collaboration with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, have been conducting a careful study of all matters with direct bearings on the establishment of a rubber industry control association, on whose activities rest the welfare of the rubber goods manufacturers in Japan as well as in various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The opinion is gaining influence that the rubber industry control association, to be shortly established in Japan, should have for its members not only all the leading rubber companies at home, but also various parties engaged in the rubber industry in all regions of Greater East Asia, so that the healthy development of the rubber industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be accelerated by their joint efforts.

Japan has under its control 90 per cent of all rubber resources in the world, and its development in the future depends on the well-directed activities of the persons to be appointed to the responsible posts of the rubber industry control association.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

painful fact that the French people have been struck violently and they have been wounded, and that the American forces have chosen the time and the place for their blow and they profited by their treachery.

When Japan was forced to take up arms against the United States last December, Roosevelt blubbered that the Japanese raid was a sudden and treacherous attack. And to prove his point, Roosevelt uttered so many thousand words which carried no meaning if scrutinized in the light of established facts. While his forces were carrying out the premeditated and well-planned operations against the French in Africa, Roosevelt told them that the American attackers were violating the French territory to insure a sound future for France.

TAKEO UYEDA

November 17

STOCK PRICE RISE TO BE CONTROLLED

Finance Ministry Planning to Eradicate Speculative Elements On Stock Exchanges

In order to eradicate speculative elements on the stock exchanges which seem to have been responsible for a persistent rise in prices of those industrials which are scheduled to increase their capitals in parallel with their productive expansion programs, the Finance Ministry is now working on a plan to put a check on abnormal rises in stock prices, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be remembered that the Finance Ministry took a countermeasure some time ago against the growing tendency for speculative transactions in the spot market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange whereby punctual deliveries of bidden wares in 15 days were ordered and the hours of the spot market session restricted.

Judging, however, from the spectacular jumps scored by those industrials which are scheduled to increase their capitals, it is suspected that the growth of speculative elements is responsible for the uninterrupted rise of these industrials so much so that there are some wares which have been consistently bulled in anticipation of possible increases of their capitals two or three years hence.

Will Curb Monopolization

In view, however, of the fact that the productivity expansion program of many corporations has been accentuated in accordance with the State policy of achieving a conclusive victory in the current War of Greater East Asia, it is felt unreasonable to prolong the monopolization of material gains by the stockholders of these corporations or speculators. Viewing the matter from this angle, the Finance Ministry is expected to check the abnormal rise of stock prices on the following lines:

(1) Those corporations which are now making high rate dividends shall be ordered to reduce dividend rates when they are given the authorities' permission for their capital increase according to the Emergency Financing Adjustment Law.

(2) New shares issued in connection with the increase of capitals shall not be wholly allotted to stockholders, but shall be partly offered for public subscriptions, the ratio to be based on the total amount of capital increase and current quotations of stock prices.

(3) Premiums gained in connection with the increase of capitals shall be used by the corporations concerned to facilitate their productive expansion program, and proper measures shall be taken for disposal of these premiums as occasions demand.

For fear, however, of disturbing the financial market, the Finance Ministry is studying minutely details of the relevant provisions and the date of their enforcement.

Indians Refuse To Help Britain

(Continued From Page 6)

ist India agree to any British proposition? It is now marching forward to create a total India. No nation has the authority to object to or hinder its progress.

The present nationalist agitation in India is, indeed, its Der Tag. To it, the realization of its political separation from Britain is its uber alles, and such a nationalist cause cannot wait for the consummation of the ready-made ideals of a section of foreign imperialists. India has to seek its own freedom unhampered by world conditions, threats and oppression. It has realized that force cannot exact obedience, neither an alien administration can rule an unwilling people; it is the legitimate right of a nation to rule itself. Why should India be denied that right? The answer to this question is now being given by the Indian patriots, who are rightly demanding that India must settle its destiny in its own way to resume its proper place in the comity of nations.

(The End)

KANEGAFUCHI TO EXTEND TO WARTIME INDUSTRIES

Will Shift One Plant for Manufacture of Butanol, Another For Munitions

In order to contribute to the national defense program of the Government, the Kanegafuchi Industrial Company is contemplating an extension of its trade to wartime industries with its capital substantially increased to cope with the situation, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

As a matter of fact, the company is scheduled to shift one of the cotton spinning mills operated in Osaka by its parent corporation the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company (popularly called the "Kanebo") into a butanol manufacturing plant and another in Tokyo into a munitions factory.

At the same time, the company is going ahead with its schedule to effect an expansion of its existing equipment and the numerous mines under its management.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Food Restrictions in Britain Gradually Growing Tighter—Successive Measures Extend Scope Of Rationing System

Production of foodstuffs in Britain had already been very poor even in pre-war days in comparison with Japan, Italy, France, Germany and the United States. The percentage of men who were engaged in agricultural and acquatic products industries over those who were employed in any sort of work were 49.5 per cent in Japan, 47.3 in Italy, 35.6 in France, 28.9 in Germany and 22.0 in the United States, while in Britain the percentage was only 6.6.

Consequently, Britain had to depend on imports for about 70 per cent of its food requirements at home. This dependency on overseas markets has been intensified since the outbreak of the present war, which has called up large numbers of young men in fishing and farm villages either to the battlefront or to munition-making factories, resulting in a marked decrease in the output of foodstuffs in direct contrast to the decided increase in the demand of wartime provisions.

Ratio Given

The following table shows the amounts of domestic production and imports during the year of 1937-38 in 1,000 tons:

	[illegible]tion	Imports
Wheat flour	767	3,197
Sugar	469	1,618
Butter	45	472
Cheese	37	146
Eggs	409	190
Condensed milk	188	103
Beef and mutton	918	1,007
Bacon and ham	151	325
Fruit	661	1,948
Milk	4,556	—
Vegetables	998	644
Potatoes	4,400	145
Fish	774	186
Miscellaneous cereals	128	237
Other foodstuffs	437	921
Total	14,938	11,139

Must Import Forage

For the production of the larger portion of eggs and bacon and some portion of milk and beef listed in the "domestic production" column, forage for live stock amounting to 8,571,000 tons had to be imported from abroad during the same year. This shows that in order to secure adequate provisions supplies for Britain, bottoms aggregating about 20,000,000 tons were required for transportation of both provisions and forage. It is, however, next to impossible in time of war, on account of strategical restrictions, to use so much cargo space for transportation of provisions. This, coupled with the heavy shipping losses being sustained since the outbreak of the present war and the difficulty of importing foodstuffs from Australia, New Zealand and India due to the War of Greater East Asia, has caused a sharp fall in the extent of dependence on overseas supplies and the food shortage has thus been growing more and more acute.

Over 40% Imported

When the present war in Europe broke out, Britain concentrated its efforts on the securing of provisions in order to reinforce its weakest spot. Trade statistics for 1940 show that the amount of provisions imported reached more than 40 per cent of the total imports by Britain, or £421,000,000 in value. Of this amount corn and wheat flour accounted for £93,850,000, an increase of £38,000,000 over the previous year. In this way, because fair stocks of staple foods had been provided in pre-war days, Britain was in a position, for a short while after the commencement of hostilities, to boast of its abundance in food supplies.

For instance, the magazine "Economist" published in London, in comparing the food rationing system of Britain with that of Germany as of September 30, 1940, mentioned, "In Britain no coupons are required in cafes, dining saloons or hotels, whereas in Germany, not a lump of margarine, not a spoonful of sugar, not a piece of meat or bread can be got without a ration ticket. This is proof of the excellent position which Britain enjoys in relation to provisions supplies."

One month had scarcely passed, however, since this vaunting before a scene was created in which long queues of citizens were endeavoring to obtain eggs in front of provisions dealers'.

Rationing System On

In view of the bitter experiences in the first Great War, Britain had instituted soon after the outbreak of the present hostilities in Europe a Food Ministry in order to establish a perfect distribution machinery throughout the country. On January 8, 1941, 18 weeks after the start of war, the rationing system was enforced on provisions when it was considered that the nationwide distribution networks had been rendered perfect. However, there was no way in which to get around the absolute shortage of food supplies, which gave rise to such a scene so soon.

At first the rationing system was applicable only to butter, bacon and ham, but with the development of the war, the scope of its application was extended to meat, tea, cheese, and various other kinds of food. The Government authorities at first were averse to deviate from the traditional liberal economy and intended to exercise control only over a few items within the bounds of the staple foods, leaving the less important provisions or those whose supply was abundant free from any restrictions. They even hesitated to launch on price control.

Control Tightened

The unsatisfactory demand-supply relations, however, forced them to expand the scope of control by successive measures. In 1941, the food situation became so bad that it was imperative not only to increase the kinds of controlled provisions but to reduce the amount of supply of staple foodstuffs per capita. For example, the supply of meat, which occupies first place in the rationing of the staple foods, was reduced from two shillings two pence worth per week to one shilling 10 pence worth. Thus the daily life of the people has gradually grown stringent.

SENTIMENT REMAINS SOFT ON STOCK MART

Bulls Who Had Operated Despite Warnings Now Selling Out Fast

Reflecting the softened tone of the market on Monday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to be on the bear side yesterday, and the major half of the listed wares turned easier.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron slipped down ¥7.00, Japan Precision Machinery ¥6.50, and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥5.00. It appears that these losses are attributable to the excessive biddings of hasty bulls who had not heeded the authorities' repeated warning.

The short-term section was exceptionally steady, for the wares handled in this section remained stationary as a whole, and it is worthy of note that some of them registered fractional gains.

The spot market was noticeably effected by the softening trend in the long-term section, and a loose tone persisted among Kawasaki Heavy Industrial, Miyata Iron Works and Japan Optical Industrial, ranging from ¥1.50 to ¥3.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	[illegible]0.1	140.0	140.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	[illegible]0.0	87.0	87.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	[illegible]8.1	76.6	76.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	[illegible]0.0	79.5	81.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	[illegible]8.6	97.4	97.0
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	[illegible]8.5	78.6	79.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	[illegible]7.6	101.9	105.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	[illegible]9.6	99.8	100.2
O. S. K. (50)	[illegible]5.0	95.0	94.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	[illegible]	73.8	74.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	[illegible]5.8	65.1	66.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	[illegible]0.3	100.6	100.4
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	[illegible]5.6	105.3	105.2
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	[illegible]4.3	143.0	141.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	[illegible]0.4	69.0	70.0
Japan Beer (50)	[illegible]4.9	115.0	113.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	[illegible]5.6	46.0	46.0
Sumatra Dev (37½)	[illegible]9.8	49.9	50.3
Asahi Glass (50)	[illegible]2.1	123.9	124.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	118.8	[illegible]9.6	8.0	119.2
N. Y. K., old	99.4	100.8	98.6	100.3
Do. new	85.5	[illegible]6.8	4.9	86.4
Kanebo Spinning	141.2	[illegible]2.5	0.0	142.5
Do. new	85.6	[illegible]7.1	5.3	87.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	76.4	[illegible]8.8	6.1	78.4
Osaka Stock, new	72.5	[illegible]3.5	2.0	72.9
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	[illegible]3.7	3.0	73.7
Japan Oil	80.2	[illegible]0.3	79.5	79.8
S. M. R.	73.1	[illegible]3.5	3.1	73.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.1	[illegible]3.5	2.1	93.5
Hokkaido Coal	77.4	[illegible]7.7	7.4	77.7
Toyo Rayon, new	61.9	[illegible]3.0	1.6	63.0
Hitachi Iron Works	89.0	90.3	89.0	90.3
Kokura Iron Works	56.2	[illegible]6.4	6.1	56.4
Japan Beer, new	57.1	[illegible]7.1	6.6	57.1
Nichiro Fishery	78.9	[illegible]9.0	8.5	....
Japan Fishery, new	47.4	[illegible]7.4	6.6	47.4
Japan Sugar, new	74.2	[illegible]4.2	3.8	74.0
Ensuiko Sugar	64.1	[illegible]4.1	3.8	63.9
Japan Mining	62.5	[illegible]2.6	1.9	61.9
Manchou Ind	61.6	[illegible]1.6	1.0	61.3

Bill Clearings

November 17

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	[illegible]0.031	160,006
Balance	[illegible]3.376	22,141

LOW BOND INTEREST CAUSES FEUD IN U.S.

Morgenthau's Refusal to Raise Rates Brings Violent Criticism From Bankers

Reflecting the seriousness of the problem of absorption of national bonds issued by the American Government to cover its mounting war expenditures, there has developed an open feud between the Treasury Department and financial circles in America over the rate of interest fixed on these bonds, reports a New York dispatch relayed by a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In spite of the popular demand by bankers for an annual interest of 2¼ per cent on national bonds, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau would not budge from the rate of 2 per cent, and this brought forth a volley of adverse comments from the bankers to the following effect:

"During October the Treasury Department issued national bonds to the extent of $4,000,000,000 bearing an annual interest of 2 per cent. Due, however, to this unprecedentedly low interest rate, public subscriptions were so limited that banks had to be saddled with the majority of these bonds.

"Previously the Treasury Department denied it would force compulsory subscriptions to these bonds. The fact is, however, the Department is now positively asserting that banks are in duty bound to buy the bonds in spite of their likes or dislikes because of wartime.

Bureaucracy Feared

"If the Government continues to take a similar attitude, it is possible that the countrywide network of financial organs may be administered bureaucratically by the Government, contrary to the declaration the Government made at the outset of the current war, that, 'For fear of creating an inflation, the Government is prepared to do all that it can to preclude the sale of national bonds to banks.'

"On the other hand, it would be ill-advised to saddle the Federal Reserve Bank with a large amount of the bonds inasmuch as otherwise the overissue of notes and the resultant inflation will be accelerated. After all, we find it necessary to have the interest on bonds raised in order to stimulate public subscriptions for bonds. It is a source of profound regret that Henry Morgenthau remains yet to remind himself of this truth that he personally learned in the course of his recent parley with bankers in London."

6 Million Jobless in U.S.

Reflecting the serious atmosphere prevailing in connection with the labor mobilization movement in the United States, Harry Hopkins, chief of the Lease-Lend Planning Board, has announced that there are 6,000,000 individuals still left jobless now in the United States, says a Domei dispatch on November 15 from Buenos Aires, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 82,700,000

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

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BRANCHES:
in
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SPINNING FIRMS IN JAPAN ARE EXTENDING TO CHOSEN

Yamato Company Now Constructing Factory at Sodo; Kureha Also Plans Extension

Most spinning companies in Japan Proper are extending their field of activities to Chosen where sites for their factories and the required labor are easily obtainable.

For instance, the Yamato Spinning Company is now constructing its factory at Sodo, a suburb of Keijo, where the company has purchased 30,000 tsubo of land. In the meantime, the Kureha Spinning Company has decided on the establishment of a spinning company with a capital of ¥5,000,000 to be exclusively invested in by the company.

The new Kureha spinning factory in Chosen will be equipped with 20,000 spindles and 500 looms to be supplied by the Kureha Spinning Company in Japan Proper. The new factory will start the production of high quality hemp using hemp scrap which is obtainable in abundance throughout Chosen, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Java Industries Busy

In parallel with the remarkable activities started by some 50 Japanese concerns on the Island of Java in various lines of local industries, including factory operation, farming, fishing and foreign trade, there are five parties now authorized with the operation of existing factories, eight with the cultivation of agricultural products and twelve with the collection and interchange of commodities obtainable on the island for the sake of Greater East Asia at large, reports a Domei correspondent from Batavia, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1942

Another Protest

It has just been revealed that the Japanese Government on November 7 filed another strong protest, through the good offices of Swiss and Swedish officials, against the mistreatment of Japanese internees in Britain and India. The return of the evacuation ships a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, afforded the Japanese nation the occasion to learn specific details and to receive authoritative confirmation of the incredibly inhumane treatment which Japanese nationals have been receiving in enemy countries. This information, it will be recalled, was made the basis of protests to the governments of the United States, Britain and Canada.

Among the cases investigated, however, it was revealed that some of the worst examples occurred in the Asiatic possessions of Britain, as in Malaya and Burma before their occupation by Japan, and in British India. In these regions where the British had been wont to flaunt their arbitrary power as the "Dominant Race" over subservient subject peoples, the habitual British arrogance and ruthlessness toward Asiatic peoples was apparently manifested against the innocent Japanese internees with less inhibition than in other regions. Hence the most appalling conditions in these areas.

This latest protest, it is understood, was inspired by additional data which had become available to the Japanese Government through its continued investigations. These investigations have revealed that the Japanese internees in India continue to be housed in makeshift tents which afford inadequate shelter from both the extreme heat and the extreme cold which prevail there, that the food is so bad as to endanger the health of the internees, that the equipment in the washing rooms and elsewhere is totally inadequate, and that the medical attention is so lacking as to subject the internees to serious health hazards.

In view of the mounting proofs which the present war is providing of the fact of British heartlessness and inhumanity, it is hardly possible to know what the reaction of the British Government will be to the latest protest. It is to be hoped, however, that even this hardened offender will see fit to reconsider its attitude and to accord to innocent civilian internees a treatment befitting the acts of a civilized nation.

Mexico's Dilemma

In a recent announcement of the Government of the United States, it was stated that two million Mexican people residing within its jurisdiction would be forcefully registered without any exception for military service under the American flag. This registration aims at no less than the dispatch of the Mexicans to the battle-front of Africa, thereby, limiting the sacrifices of the American citizens in bloody warfare to the lowest possible minimum. No doubt, this is America's old game, pure and simple.

As a matter of fact, according to testimony based on their own knowledge, it has been the sad fate of the Mexicans that they have been victimized more than any other people by the aggressive policy of the United States. It is but natural that a violent storm of criticism and resentment has been arising among the Mexicans for some time against this new onslaught on their national right by their old-time neighbor. Although, because of deference to the United States, their criticism was kept within bounds at first, the tide of protest has gradually become more evident and vigorous among all the newspapers that were opposed entirely or in part to the present Mexican Government and the belligerent group of Mexican leaders. Reminding the people south of the Rio Grande of the old scars inflicted by the Colossus of the North which are still vivid in their memory, some of the journals demanded the repatriation of all their nationals who are now in the United States. Further, in their heated discussions they went so far as to urge that the registration of their compatriots should be made in Mexico, and that the American military authorities should allow the Mexican soldiers to fight under the Mexican flag, and finally that the Mexican Government should enter into negotiations immediately [illegible] the American Government with a view [illegible]empting their own nationals from being [illegible]cripted by the foreign power. In this fashion, the newspapers in Mexico are vigorously fanning the public opinion of the country against the recent action taken by the United States.

At the onrush of the tide of criticism and indignation manifested by the mass of the people and the vehement protest made by the newspapers throughout the country, President Camacho of the Mexican Republic saw no other way than to resort to a policy of appeasing his countrymen. Acting under his order, Dr. Padilla, the Foreign Minister, who is regarded as a defender of the American policy, made an explanatory statement as follows:

"It is a matter of impossibility for the Government of Mexico to repatriate all the nationals now in the United States. Such a proposition would entail to the Government the stupendous sum of two hundred million pesos. Moreover, the Mexican authorities are confronted with the difficult task of placing these people in suitable employment after their return. It was Mexico's misfortune that she entered into the war before full preparation had been effected with the undeniable consequence that she is at present unable to call her nationals for military service under her own flag. Under these circumstances, it is inevitable that the Mexican people should fight even under the American flag. With the completion of necessary preparation, however, the way will be found for the repatriation of the Mexican nationals from the United States."

Almost for the first time in many years, the recent action taken by the northern neighbor has compelled the Mexican people to view the situation in a true light. Thus, the march of events has made them criticize the war policy of the United States. The consequence, therefore, is that the general public at this juncture not only considers the entrance into the war of the Mexican Government with regret and apprehension but also regards the present moment most opportune for doing away with the pro-American policy adopted by the Mexican Government. This changed attitude of the Mexican people towards the Big Brother of the North, it is to be observed, will be looked upon with approval by the republics of Central America and those sister-states along the Caribbean Sea which danced unwittingly into the present world conflict to the luring tune of America's temptation.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Spokesman Ko Ishii of the Board of Information announced this morning at his interview with foreign news correspondents, that he has been appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok, and that his successor as spokesman, appointed today, is Tomokazu Hori, hitherto spokesman for the Japanese Embassy and Consulate-General at Shanghai.

* * *

President Roosevelt at his press conference today said that he expected to meet Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese Envoy to Washington soon, but stated no definite date has been fixed. The President told correspondents he had nothing to say about yesterday's meeting at the White House.

* * *

The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee has appeared on the point of approving reciprocal tax agreement with Britain, which would waive local taxes against American property in Britain and against British property in the United States, it was revealed in Washington today.

* * *

The second Japan-America talks between Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were held today from 10 a.m. until 1:15 p.m. (U.S. eastern standard time). The conference reportedly will be continued tomorrow.

* * *

Indications that the United States marines in Shanghai may be sent to Manila to bolster the American defense in the Philippines were seen when Colonel Samuel Howard, Commander of the Fourth Marines, in an interview with the Shanghai Evening Post said, "It would seem logical that Manila is the actual destination of the marines."

* * *

Warning of the difficulties confronting the United States in the event of war in the Pacific, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, naval commentator for the United Press, predicted today that an American-Japanese war would be long and arduous, "despite optimists who voice assurance that a few bombs on Tokyo and a few shells against the Japanese warships would give victory to the United States within a few days or a few hours."

INDIANS CAN DISCOVER NO BASIS FOR COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN

Atlantic Charter Assailed—Contains No Clause Guaranteeing Freedom to India

By KATSUJI INAHARA

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part II

Unless the political structure and social order are reorganized and security established on a fundamental basis, there can be no peace or freedom. This opinion of the Indian nationalists discloses to what extent they are interested in rehabilitating their way of life as a component part of the world order. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, a prominent Congress leader, two months after the commencement of the European war said that "the freedom of India is bound to come and it must come within a short time. But the question is not only of the freedom of India, but of the peace of the world and of saving Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the United States and other countries from future temptations which may again upset peace, throw all that may have been achieved through ages into the boiling cauldron."

With the progress of the European war, the Indian National Congress began to formulate measures to achieve its end. In order to prove to the world that nationalist India is not concerned about the war efforts of Britain, it launched an individual civil disobedience campaign and urged the people not to enlist themselves as soldiers, technicians and workers for the benefit of the British administration in the country and the British military command. But when the Pacific war ensued, the attitude of the Congress not only became strikingly independent, but more than forceful. The cause of this adamant stand of the Congress should be traced back to the British refusal to settle the issue of Indian independence at the early stage of the European war.

Firm Stand Taken

So long as the European war had been continuing as an isolated struggle, the Indian National Congress regarded such a conflict as the primary concern of European nations only. But the development of war in the Pacific area compelled it to initiate measures to safeguard the security of India, demanding at the same time political independence. Consequently, Britain sent the Cripps Mission to effect a compromise with the Indian nationalists. The failure of the Cripps Mission, firstly, searchlighted the fact that nationalist India was not willing under any circumstance to be involved in an understanding which would make the nation a participant in warfare, especially when no sincere offer was forthcoming from Britain to grant political liberty to it. Secondly, its miscarriage conclusively proved that the Indian nationalists are not in any wise dependent on Downing Street or the Viceroy of India to define their national policy in regard to world affairs.

Soon after this serious British setback, the Congress began to formulate measures to make an energetic campaign for the total withdrawal of British influence from India. As a first step, the Working Committee of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee passed resolutions demanding the immediate departure of Britain, and this quit-India demand placed the British administration in the country in a precarious position. Then the Congress parley at Bombay adopted Mahatma Gandhi's resolution of immediate withdrawal of Britain, which specified the launching of a nation-wide civil disobedience campaign to attain that objective. No sooner had the resolution been accepted, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, were taken into custody. Their arrest roused the indignation of the Indian masses who, without waiting for the start of a systematic civil disobedience movement, began to create disturbances to dislocate the operation of the British administrative machinery. Riots and positive demonstrations began to occur at scattered places, and the British authorities, with a view to suppressing these outbursts, immediately resorted to all sorts of oppressive measures, including shooting and baton-charge.

Violence Increasing

Now that almost all the prominent nationalist leaders have been arrested, the situation in India is taking a turn toward undisguised mass fury. Although no correct estimation can be made from the meager informations that are filtering through, it is safe to assume that a great turmoil is now raging in that country. The fact that the military forces are resorting to machine-gun and rifle fire, and even air bombardment, is evidence enough that the wrath of the Indian demonstrators has been thoroughly roused, chiefly because of the incarceration of their prominent leaders and of the exercise of highly oppressive measures by the British administration. Already a sizable number of Indian people have been killed and wounded, while strikes, lock-outs and burning down of police-boxes and administrative buildings, as well as interruption of tram, railway and vehicular traffic are sporadically taking place.

A dispassionate survey of the situation in India brings to light the fact that it is the British administration which is responsible for the outbursts of fury on the part of the Indian masses. By arresting the key leaders of the Congress, it has at once deprived itself of a checking force, which was in a position to control the movements of the ordinary populace. The Congress program of securing the withdrawal of Britain from India, as decided at the Bombay parley, does not include any kind of violent method. Mahatma Gandhi and his associates clearly stated that India would launch a non-violent, non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement to secure India's political separation from Britain. But now that Britain has ignored the just and peaceful progam of the Congress, it has become confronted with an unsettled state of affairs in which violent agitations have become common features. It is natural that the Indian people, who have long endured the domination of Britain, would betake themselves to any and all means to display their utter non-sympathy toward John Bull on the one hand and strive to gain their political liberation on the other.

British Objections

One of the British objections regarding the settlement of the question of Indian independence is the so-called communal disharmony. It is true that India houses almost a third of the Moslem population in the world. Bengal alone contains more Moslems than Arabia, Egypt and Iran, while Punjab has as many as Egypt. But this does not in any way indicate the prevalence of a Hindu-Moslem disunity wholly disadvantageous to the cause of India's freedom. The statistics of the past Hindu-Moslem disturbances reveal that almost all such discords occurred in territories directly under the control of the British Crown. Very few Hindu-Moslem tensions were noticed in the Indian states controlled by the princes. This fact clearly illustrates that Hindu-Moslem disorders which occurred in the past were most probably engineered by outside agents. If Britain shows its willingness not to intermeddle in the Hindu-Moslem question, it is more than likely that the problem will be satisfactorily solved within a short time. Hence, the British version of communal disharmony savours of suggestion falsi, if not fides Punica.

It has to be taken into account that the Muslim League is showing no sign of opposing or making alternative demands on the Congress. It is tacitly endorsing the action of the nationalist masses. It has already expressed its sincere desire to collaborate with the Congress to secure the freedom of the country, although it is anxious to obtain special privileges for the Moslems. Even if in a "free" India the Moslem people were granted special privileges, which the Congress is ready to accord, there is no ground to prognosticate that fresh discords would crop up. It seems that the so-called Hindu-Moslem question is more an artificial political issue created by an alien administration than a national issue of far-reaching importance. The Hindu view of life debars a Hindu from doing anything which would be harmful to his Moslem brother. The same also is the Moslem view of life with regard to his Hindu brother. Professor Radhakirshnan, who has ably interpreted Hinduism for international understanding, says:

"Its [Hinduism's] content, if it has any, has altered from age to age, from community to community. It means one thing in the Vedic period, another in the Brahmanical, and a third in the Buddhist. It means one thing to the Saivite, another to the Vaisnavite, a third to the Sakta. The ease with which Hinduism has steadily absorbed the customs and ideas of peoples with whom it has come into contact is as great as the difficulty we feel in finding a common feature binding together its different forms Hinduism is a movement, not a position; a process, not a result; a growing tradition, not a fixed revelation."

Minorities Will Be Robbed

If the elasticity and assimilative quality of Hinduism are appraised in their right perspective, it will be seen that the modern Indian structure is composed of Hindu and Moslem conceptions and ideals. The Mulsim League recognizes this concrete fact, and that is why it believes that India's resurgence should be undertaken by both communities. If there is any discord in that regard, it is more or less skin-deep. After the outbreak of the European war, when Britain, following its traditional policy of "muddling through," utilized its own version of the communal bogey to shelve the question of India's self-realization, Babu Rajendra Prasad, then President of the Congress, in a letter to Viceroy Lord Linlithgow said:

"It has pained us to find the communal question being dragged in this connection. It has clouded the main issue. It has been repeatedly said on behalf of the Congress that it is our earnest desire to settle all points of communal controversy by agreement, and we propose to continue our efforts to this end. I would point out that this question does not in any respect come in the way of a declaration of Indian freedom. Such a declaration applies to the whole of India and not to any particular community and the constituent assembly, which will frame India's constitution, will be formed on the widest basis of franchise and by agreement in regard to communal representation. We are all agreed that there must be full protection of minority rights and interests, and this protection should be by agreement between the parties concerned. The British Government taking or sharing the burden has, in our opinion, made a settlement of the question much more difficult than it should have been. It should allay all real anxiety on the part of the British Government when the Congress declares that it contemplates no constitution which does not carry with it the full protection of real minorities to their satisfaction."

Since this declaration, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is a notable Moslem divine, have made many overtures to the Muslim League to effect an understanding. Although no cut-and-dried agreement has yet been reached, it would be worthwhile to observe that the League has not made any gesture to sow any new discord or oppose the activities of the Congress. This shows that with regard to the fundamental question of Indian independence the League shares the opinion of the Congress. At present C. Rajagopalachariar, who has worked in the Congress as one of the right-hand men of Mahatma Gandhi for a long time, is exerting his utmost to bring about a rapprochement between the two organizations.

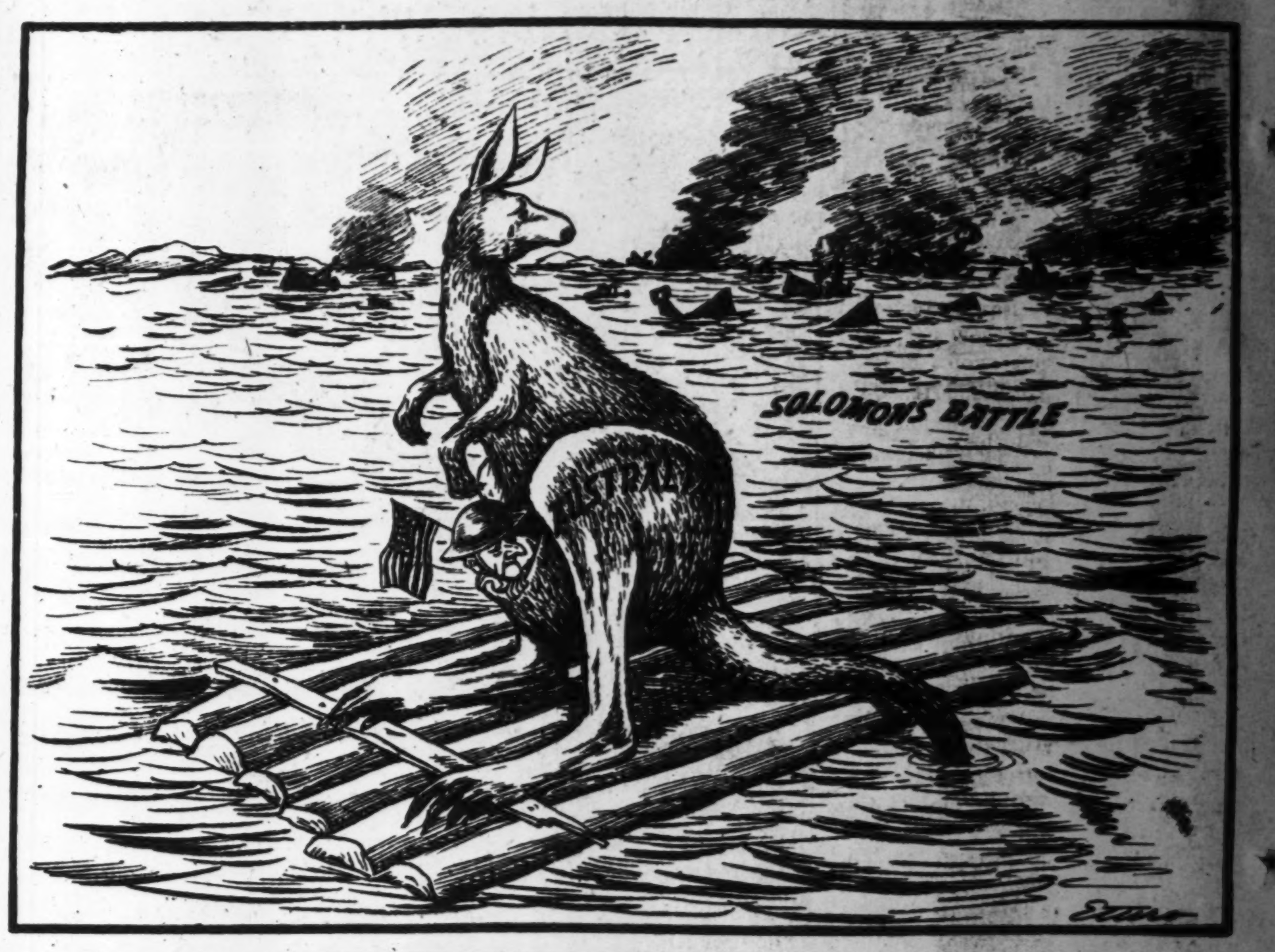
Has Common Aim

From all these factors, it is apparent that the Muslim League, while anxious to secure privileges for the Moslems in a "free" India, is not remotely desirous of aiding Britain to obstruct the national agitation for political emancipation. The Moslem pride and its fight for its right should be regarded as things indigenous to the Indian soil. No one should view the Indian nationalist movement in singular number, but in plural number, for in that case he will notice that both Hindus and Moslems are propagating it as best as they can, though handicapped by limitations and external manipulations.

If the Indian nationalists have become "bitter-enders" today, it is because the British Government has become "never giver." The fundamental basis of British rule has invariably been not to keep faith with the nationalist leaders and break its solemn pledges whenever convenient. It is not amenable to yield anything to appeal or argument. Conferences, whether they are held in London or in New Delhi, are mainly escapological in character, for they do not touch on the vital issue of India's right as a sovereign nation. It is palpable that the British Government because of its own Imperialistic policy has taxed the patience of Indian nationalists beyond the limit, and in consequence, they are now endeavoring to bring about a final showdown with Albion.

It is India's non-attainment of Purna Swaraj (full self-rule) which typifies what is called Weltschmarz, and not the military reverses that are being suffered by Britain. The Atlantic Charter, supposed to be the political commandment of the envisaged "democratic" world order, does not include in its scope the right of self-determination of the Indian people. How can national-

(Continued on Page 3)



READERS IN COUNCIL

The American Hypocrite

To the Editor:

About one year ago Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared before Congress and declared to the representatives of the American people that:

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by Naval and Air Forces of the Empire of Japan."

Was this true?

Before we answer this question, let us take a glance at the text of the Pearl Harbor inquiry report made by Owen Roberts Committee appointed by President Roosevelt. In a written report to Roosevelt, the Committee disclosed:

Owen's Report

"In a letter of January 24, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy advised the Secretary of War that the increased gravity of the situation had prompted a re-study of the problem of the security of the Pacific fleet while in Pearl Harbor."

After a series of warnings to the commanders of the American armed forces in Hawaii, the Washington authorities predicted a war between their country and Japan. For the Roberts report revealed:

"On November 27, 1941, the chief of military intelligence sent a message to the intelligence officer on the staff of the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, directing him to inform the commanding general and his chief of staff that negotiations with Japan had practically ceased: that hostilities might ensue. On November 29, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the commander-in-chief of the fleet, which was in substance a quotation of the chief of staff's dispatch of November 27 to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department."

As the Roberts report indicates in black and white, the American authorities in Washington anticipated open hostilities as far back as January 24, 1941, almost eleven months earlier than the outbreak of the Pacific conflict. In the intervening eleven months, the United States government enforced measures which gradually pushed Japan to the very brink of war. It must be fresh in your mind that the United States government abrogated the Japanese-American trade treaty in January last year and subsequently froze all Japanese assets in the United States.

Justifiable Causus Bellum

You will of course agree with us when we say that the abrogation of a trade treaty by one of its contracting parties is, in the modern practice of international politics, a preliminary to severance of diplomatic relations, and that freezing the assets of a country which is at peace with another government can be taken as a definite indication of that government to declare war on the victim nation.

In other words, the United States government headed by Roosevelt deliberately and criminally brought America and Japan to the verge of open hostilities in the Pacific. And when the Japanese armed forces accepted the blunt American challenge by launching a smashing raid on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt went on the air, saying:

"The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax to a decade of international immorality."

Is this statement by the President of the United States an impartial presentation of facts? Or isn't it a deliberate and criminal distortion of facts? Doesn't it bluntly contradict the report made by the committee which Roosevelt himself appointed? Nearly one year has passed since he made this statement. Now look what has happened!

Planned a Year Ago

On November 7 the American forces suddenly and deliberately invaded French territories in North Africa by orders from President Roosevelt. Soon the American and British overseas propagandists were allowed to report that the American landing operations in North Africa were planned almost one year ago. For the B.B.C. announced:

"President Roosevelt said at the press conference that plans for offensive action had been discussed with Churchill only two weeks after Pearl Harbor. . . . And in a speech in London today, Churchill credited President Roosevelt with the authorship of the United States' operations at the western end of the Mediterranean and described himself as the 'President's active and ardent lieutenant.'"

The offensive plan which treacherously violated the long-standing peace between France and the United States, to use Roosevelt's words, was formulated eleven months ago. Eleven months ago, mind you, they planned this outrageous offensive against the French. Both Roosevelt and Churchill brazenly and publicly admitted that they themselves mapped out the scheme to pounce upon innocent French defenders in West Africa. Did they have any reason for laying down and carrying out such a plan against the French who had been calmly and quietly pursuing their own business? Why did the Anglo-American authorities have to involve the non-belligerent Frenchmen in this conflict.

Hypocritical Statement

Meantime, while the landing operations were taking place in West Africa with considerable damage to French life and property, Roosevelt had the nerve to go on the air and tell the French people:

"I have kept all my life a deep friendship for the French people. I cherish and I hold precious the friendship of hundreds of French people in France.

"I can only proclaim again and again my faith in liberty, equality, and fraternity. No two nations are more united by the ties of history and mutual friendship than the peoples of France and the United States of America. . . . We wish you no harm. . . ."

If Roosevelt believed in what he said, that is, "No two nations are more united by the ties of history and mutual friendship than the peoples of France and the United States of America," would he order his forces to take up arms against the French troops in West Africa? If Roosevelt wished the French people no harm, would he order his forces to shoot down French planes and set aflame the French battleship, Jean Bart, and other warships? If Roosevelt really cherished and held precious the friendship of hundreds of French people in France, would he order his generals to capture Admiral Jean Darlan, commander-in-chief of the French land, sea and air forces, as prisoners of war?

Has Temerity to Ask for Cooperation

During the course of this vicious and treacherously camouflaged speech, Roosevelt sounded an urgent appeal to the French people, saying:

"Cooperate with me whenever you can and wherever you can, my friends."

How can the French people cooperate with Roosevelt when his forces are killing French troops by bullets, shells, and bombs, and are shooting down French warplanes and sinking French warships? How can the French people cooperate with Roosevelt when his men have wrested some of the French territory in West Africa?

Shortly after Roosevelt broadcast his speech to France, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, made a blunt reply to him in a radio announcement, saying:

"We have been attacked, and we will defend ourselves. I'm giving out orders to that effect."

Marshal Petain expressed the will of the entire French people in this short announcement, and his firm and statesman-like attitude has won the world's admiration, especially that of neutral countries. For the entire world bears witness to the

(Continued on Page 3)